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The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 15, *of* Vol. IX.] MONDAY. SEPTEMBER 5, 1791. [WHOLE No. 431.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Extracts from the
LESSONS TO A YOUNG PRINCE*.

What! what! if they go on at this rate, in thirty years they will not leave a king in Europe!

GEORGE III.

IF his majesty meant arbitrary kings, or persons invested with numerous discretionary powers, I am inclined to adopt the opinion.

Whether the executive power of the state, should be in one or in many, is not with me a question: but that the executive should controul, direct or influence the legislative, or that any species of power, prerogative, or privilege should be independent of the public will, it is a question to which the abilities of the world seem at this time to be directed.

If your royal highness would but very cursorily examine the history of Europe, you would find in almost every page, instances and acts of power, prerogative, and privilege, to the disadvantage and injury of society. These acts have excited convulsions, which have been denominated rebellion or patriotism, according to their effects. It seems at this time to be the general purpose of political philosophy—not to expel or degrade constitutional kings—but to demolish those spurious and pernicious beings, which are the offspring of privilege, and whose operations are capricious, arbitrary, and mischeivous.

The great enquiry before the philosophical world is—not the nature of God, the mechanism of the universe, or the composition of its elements, but the principles of society. The world has been flooded with the blood of its inhabitants by the caprices of tyrants, under the denomination of emperor, king, consul, senate, parliament, and popular assembly; and the miseries of millions demand of wisdom, "Where is the power, which establishes and connects all the orders of a community, and on which they all depend? Where is the centre to which every thing tends, the principle from which all is derived, the sovereign can do every thing? Who can point out to us the form, the organization of that moral person, a society or community, to which unity is necessary, and of which liberty is the effect?"

What answers have been made to this demand, may deserve the attention of your royal highness; as it may enable you to form an opinion on the king's prediction.

The sophistry of political writers, has been exhausted on the comparative merits of monarchies, aristocracies, and democracies, but no model has been exhibited, no form delineated, of a society which may protect and defend with its whole force the person and property of every one of its members, and in which each individual, by uniting himself to the whole, shall nevertheless be obedient only to himself, and remain fully at liberty to every thing but injury.

The general result, however, of enquiry and experiment on political subjects is—an opinion or principle that the supreme power of every state is in the body of the people; because it can have no interest contrary to that of individuals, and stands not in need of guarantees: For it is impossible the body should attempt to hurt itself, or have a disposition to injure its members. But how is the general will to be obtained? individuals may have private wills regarding private interest? but the general will is directed only to the general good.

History will not greatly assist us. Despotic and monarchic states are out of the enquiry. Indeed every lawful government is necessarily a republic; for no other can have the public interest for its object: but those denominated republics in ancient and modern history, have not the public interest for their object, and are not formed to promote it. Athens, Lacedæmon and Rome were ruled by idle and profligate mobs in contention with privileged senates. Aristotle seems to prefer the constitution of Carthage to any other; but he justly observes, it was highly reprehensible, because the same person might be appointed to several offices; and a certain revenue or birth was necessary to civil situations—virtue being estimated as nothing.

Modern politics have admitted, in a few states, that the general voice should have a mode of expressing itself, and that the mode should be a part of the constitution: this has given rise to the idea of representation and the appointment of deputies.

But the supreme power, or the actual sovereignty of a state cannot be represented or deputed. Powers may be delegated of various and extensive effect; but the omnipotence of society, if any where, is in itself. In the attempt to delegate sovereign power, the community would consign to its princes or its parliaments the disposition of life and property—on what condition? That they may dispose of them as they please.

The act which constitutes government, is not, cannot be even a contract; it is the will, the arbitrary law of an absolute sovereign. The depositaries of delegated power, whether princes, senates, or parliaments, are not proprietors or masters; they are subject to the people, who form and support the society; by an eternal law of natue, which has ever subjected a part to the whole.

* *The lessons are addressed to the prince of Wales.*

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

By giving the following a place in your paper the ensuing week, you will oblige a number of your friends and customers of the town of Sandgate. Sandgate, *August* 27.

ON Wednesday the 24th instant, sundry of the freemen and other inhabitants of the town of Sandgate, met at the dwelling-house of Richard Hurd esq. in said town, and after consideration they then and there concluded to meet again at said place, on the first Tuesday of Sept. next, to perpetuate the glorious revolution, of America and France; on which occasion cannon and small arms will be fired, the federal flag displayed on top of the pole of liberty, after which a collation will be provided, the following toasts drank, and the day (it is to be hoped) closed with propriety and order.

1. The united states of America in congress assembled.
2. The rights of man.
3. Lewis the XVIth. king of the french, and the glorious french revolution.
4. George Washington the illustrious president of the united states of America.
5. The distinguished patriots of the french nation composing the national assembly of France, may their glorious exertions for the establishment of the rights of conscience and of citizenship be crowned with success, and may their generous toils merit the approbation of all lovers of freedom throughout the world.
6. M. de la Fayette, may his noble sacrifices for the emancipation of his country, ensure him the rewards of the benevolent.
7. May those who have spilt their blood in defence of freedom, be entitled to endless fame.
8. Alexander Hamilton the noble and distinguished advocate from the state of New-york, for the establishment of the federal constitution.
9. Thomas Payne, the sublime clear and incomparable assertor of the rights of man.
10. William Pitt prime minister of the kingdom Greatbritain, may his noble exertions, with the whig minority in the british houses of commons, in defence of the sable sons of Africa, be finally accomplished, to the total expulsion and abolition of slavery.
11. The legislature of Vermont.
12. Free elections, may those candidates for office who use undue influence on the minds of the freemen, by circular letters, false suggestions, specious pretences, and indecent exertions, for ever be discarded.
13. The day. May the representatives of this state to congress, be actuated by the motives of honor, justice and integrity, and have the full confidence of their constituents.
14. The judicial department, may those peace officers who discountenance litigious lawsuits, and the low, dirty, and injurious business of pettifogging, meet the applause of every friend to virtue.
15. Ourselves, each one as under his own vine and figtree.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

THE freemen of the western district, by whose suffrages I have been elected one of the candidates for the office of representative to congress, will pardon me in having recourse to a news-paper to express my gratitude, for the aid they were pleased to give me on that occasion, and as their suffrages were not influenced by any sinister views or solicitations of my own, they were on that account the more agreeable.

The reasons which I have given to my friends, for declining the prospects of the ensuing election, are such as I am persuaded will justify me in their view, and are far different from the base insinuations of an anonymous writer, who, in order to give weight to the jealousy he has excited among the freemen of this district, has thought proper to assume the name of one whose charter, as a protector of their rights, is dear to them.

I have been silent on this subject, under the idea that the anxiety of the author for an appointment to office—his open avowel of it—the many letters, dialogues, &c. which he has written respecting himself, and communicated to the public, in order to accomplish his views, were so well known to the good people of this district, that whatever he should suggest respecting himself or others, would be considered as matter of amusement, rather than of belief.

I have only on this occasion to hope and believe, that the good sense and information of the freemen, will, at the ensuing election, induce them to give their suffrages for one of the two candidates who will best answer the true interest and honor of this government. I. TICHENOR.

Bennington, Sept. 1791.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, *July* 5. THE last advices from China acquaints us, that the emperor of that kingdom had declared war against the empress of Russia, and had forbidden the importation of Russian furrs into the dominions of China.

July 7. The only tumult in France since the king's flight, happened on the 23d of June, at Brest. An officer avowed the publication of some papers or handbills, calling the national assembly traitors. The mob immediately cut off his head and carried it round the city upon a pole. Some of his comrades were said to have suffered likewise.

A great many French officers are gone into foreign countries; they were induced to take this step both on account of the flight and of his return to Paris.

The suspicion of M. de Bouille's having laid a plan to favor the royal family's escape through french Flanders is confirmed, and had they passed Varennes they had been safe, for he had sent detachments of men as far as there to conduct them out of the kingdom. The national assembly, therefore, on Thursday night decreed that he should be arrested. M. de la Fayette has justified himself of the imputation of being privy to the king's escape.

It evidently appears from the above, that the king intended to escape to Mentz, the capital of the electorate of that name, where the chiefs of the counter-revolution now are. It is certain that he never meant to go to Brussels, and the report of the government messenger of his having passed Douay, is wholly unfounded. The king was to have met the prince de Conde, the count d' Artois, and M. de Calonne at Mentz, where the two former arrived the 13th inst. accompanied by the dukes of Bourbon and Engien, and were received under the discharge of a salute of artillery, and on the parade by a company of grenadiers.

The elector, accompanied by all the french general officers at that place, received their highnesses with great pomp; the palace was superbly illuminated, and there was a grand supper in the evening. The count d'Artois resides at the electoral palace. The prince de Conde and his sons at an hotel, where he is attended by a royal guard.

A gentleman arrived in town from Calais informs us, that before he quitted that place, intelligence had been received from Spain, that on the day in which the grand tribunal of the inquisition holds its court, the officers being present, the people with one accord declared they would no longer endure such despotism. The guards who surrounded the court were called on to disperse the people, which they refused to do—the populace, thus seconded, seized the chief, whom, with fourteen others, they beheaded instantly, carrying their heads through the streets.

Whatever may be the cause of Mr. Hammond's return from Madrid, we know not; but this is certain, that he has communicated to administration, that a revolution is at this moment agitating in the bosom of Spain; and although every precaution is taking, it is much to be apprehended, that nation will be deluged in blood.

A letter just received from Grand Cairo, the metropolis of Egypt, by the way of Leghorn, says, that the plague rages there most violently, and has already carried off upwards of *one hundred and twenty thousand persons.*

Spain.

MADRID, *May* 20. The king has ordered the president of Castille to desire the inhabitants of the kingdom and cities of Spain, by the intermediate means of the deputies at the cortes, to make known the means of relieving them; to draw up a list of their grievances, and every thing which may tend to better the general welfare, by drawing it to a nearer similitude of the old spanish constitution.

Columbia.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 13.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the western army, to his friend in this city, dated Pittsburgh, July 22.

" With pleasure I inform you, that since I came to this place, not a life has been lost within the reach of our parties. The harvest, the greatest ever known in this country, is principally in, and the whole frontier at present at ease. Our first detachment under major Ferguson, convoyed by captains Armstrong and Kirkwood's companies of regulars. with the artillery, military and other stores, have arrived safe at headquarters. The troops to cover the french settlement at Galliopolis, the settlements of Muskingum, Fishcreek, Wheelen. Buffaloe, Raccoon and up the Alleghany as far as Venango, give protection and quiet to all. And on the 12th, a detachment of two battalions, commanded by major Gaithre, all our cavalry, with their equipments complete, forage, stores and provision, in 23 boats, the largest and grandest convoy that ever sailed from this place, moved under the american flag in good order; and this day have heard of them below Gravecreek, going on well."

Newyork.

NEWYORK, August 25.

Intelligence from the camp at fort Pitt, July 23.

" Tuesday the 19th inst. a scouting party commanded by lieut. Shaffner, arrived in camp, having been absent three days without seeing any indians. On the 20th capt. Slow arrived from fort Franklin, who informs us, that on the 12th ult. Half Moon and New Arrow gave them information that a sloop full of indians had been seen on lake Erie, sailing for Presque isle; their object it was supposed, fort Franklin. He likewise informs us of a centinel being fired upon by several indians, who returned the fire without effect.

" Yesterday two men arrived in Pittsburgh, the remainder of an express of twelve from fort Washington, that had been fired upon by upwards of twenty indians: six of them were wounded and two killed."

ALBANY, *August* 22. The right rev. SAMUEL PROVOOST, D. D. bishop of the protestant episcopal church in this state, purposes to visit the congregations in this part of the state, the beginning of next month.

Agreeable to an act of the last assembly, the surveyor general departed from hence last Friday to explore the communication between the Hudson-river and Wood creek, falling into Champlain, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible place to lay off the ground for the proposed canal, to open a water communication with Vermont, and thereby divert the produce from Canada to our navigable waters.

We are further informed that major Hardenbergh is also commissioned to do the same between the head of Mohawk river and Woodcreek, falling into the Oneida lake. From these appearances, it is a chance if the *long heads* of Pennsylvania will not be a little shortened in their projects.

On Thursday last the 11th instant, nine sheep, belonging to mr. Tennis Eckerson, of Schohary, were killed by a thunderclap as they lay in a row under a rail-fence, near the house of dr. King, in said town. What renders this circumstance remarkable is, that they extended along the said fence between four and five rods.

[The following extract was sent to the printers of the Albany Gazette by a most respectable citizen of the county of Herkemer.]

Extract of a letter from Niagaria, dated the 2d of August, 1791, to a gentleman on the Mohawk river.

——" We have some reason to hope that colonel Simpcoe, our proposed governor, may come to this country by the way of your seaports, authorised to settle with congress the doubtful line of division--which must be a pleasant thing to both countries.——Capt. Joseph Brant, after having attended for some time the councils of the western indians at the Miamis' river, set off a few days ago for Quebec, attended with several of the chiefs from that quarter; as they avowedly go to ask Lord Dorchester's advice, and as we well know his and government's strong desire for peace, we wonld gladly hope that it may be the means of bringing on an accommodation—Much will depend on the moderation of your side—you have strength and power, I doubt not, to drive them to the last extremities—but when you consider that, most assuredly, their next resource will be to accept the strong offers and pressing instances of the spaniards, to settle on their side, and that the only motive for these offers is to form a barrier between you and them, which by restraining your frontier settlement, will keep you at a distance from them, of which they are so jealous—when you consider the present animosity of the indians, aggravated by the loss of their lands and every thing dear to them, policy and humanity will perhaps dictate an accommodation on reasonable terms, as preferable to the greatest success which may probably entail a cruel predatory war on the defenceless settlers of your western boundaries for many years."

Friday last was executed, pursuant to his sentence at the late supreme court, WHITING SWEETING, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. " During his confinement he behaved in a manner becoming his situation---was penitent and resigned to the will of Heaven, and frequently expressed a willingness to appear before the bar of God. His last words corroborated with his former declarations. At the place of execution he pertinently cautioned others to avoid sin, and to take warning by him whose end was a consequent thereof, and strongly recommended obedience to magistrates, a disobedience of whom was a breach of the law of God; it was for this he was about to suffer: he then addressed himself to the throne of grace in an admirable well-adapted prayer, which closed with " Jesus receive my spirit."

" That part of the time of his confinement which was not spent in meditating on divine things, he spent in writing a narrative of his life, which he has entrusted to the printer at Lansingburgh."

We are informed that a plan to promote american manufactures is now on foot, which will embrace this important object upon a scale hitherto unattempted in this country. We are assured that upwards of one hundred and 23 thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards carrying the plan into execution.

A situation in the Jersies, we are also informed, is contemplated as the most eligible for the prosecution of the business.

Census of the state of Virginia, as taken by the marshal of that district, pursuant to the law.

Free white males of 16 years and upwards,	110,936
Ditto under 16,	116,135
Ditto females,	215,046
All other free persons,	12,868
Slaves,	292,627
	747,627

The Marshal's return of the number of souls in the state of Georgia is 82,548, of which 29,264 are slaves.

The district of Kentucky has 73,677 souls of which 12,430 are slaves.

August 29. A discovery has lately been made in the mountains of Portroyal, of a peculiar kind of white marl which vitrifies, is not ponderous, and takes every appearance of China. Those who have been in the Eastindies declare, that it very much resembles the Porcelau stone from which China is manufactured.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Sept.* 5.

Summary of french intelligence, by the last mail.

On Tuesday morning the 21st of June, it was discovered, and intelligence communicated to the national assembly, that the king, queen, and royal family had escaped from Paris. Every precaution was used to prevent disorders among the populace, and discover the rout the king had taken, to bring him back to Paris. On Wednesday, about one o'clock in the morning, the king and royal family were arrested at Varennes, a small town on the road to Metz, about fiftythree french leagues from Paris. M. de Bouille, accounts say, gave the word of command to put to death those who should oppose his majesty's passage; but the soldiers threw down their arms, and the king, &c. were taken. The king left a lengthy memoir or proclamation containing the reasons for his flight, which we shall endeavor to publish in our next. The national assembly met on Tuesday morning nine o'clock, when a motion was made and unanimously carried, to the following purport, viz.

" The national assembly, constituting the representatives of the nation, decrees, 1st, That the decrees already passed, or to be passed, and which cannot be sanctioned by the royal prerogative, on account of the king's absence, shall still preserve the name, and have the force of laws throughout the kingdom, and the seals of office already approved of shall be affixed to them.

2dly, The chief minister of justice shall be authorised to affix the seals of state to all the acts of the legislative power, and to sign his name to them.

Thursday morning, June 23.

The president resumed the chair, and the assembly formed itself into a deliberative body.

One of the secretaries read a letter, stating, that three citizens of Paris offered to the assembly a voluntary contribution for the payment of the national guards who should be employed in the defence of the frontiers.

Mons. Magnin, the surgeon, who was the means of apprehending the royal family, was the person dispatched to the national assembly, who were deliberating at the moment, when a confused cry was heard in the hall—" He is taken, he is taken!"

A packet was delivered to the president, when the secretary was ordered to read to the assembly, a letter from the officers of the municipality of Varenne, dated the 21st of June. It was conceived in these terms.

To the president of the national assembly.

SIR,

" In the state of alarm which were now in, when every moment is of consequence, we authorise M. Mangin, surgeon at Varenne, to wait upon you instantly, to inform you, that the king is now in our hands. We beg of you to inform us, what conduct we are to pursue."

Dispatches having been read by the national assembly, relative to the taking of the king and royal family, and having been attended to, orders were immediately issued—

1st. That the most inviolable regard should be paid to the safety of the king's person, in conducting him to the capital.

2d. That information should immediately be conveyed to the whole kingdom, that the king was taken

3d. That M. Bouille should be deprived of all command, and immediately arrested.

Thursday afternoon.

The president read the following letters from the three commissioners to meet the king.

" *La Ferte sous Jouarre*,
Nine o'clock in the morning

" The king left Chalons last night, escorted by an army of national guards, assembled from the neigh-

boring departments, as soon as the news of his being stopped was made known. We have given orders every where, for the safety and tranquility of the return of the king. We have been effectually seconded by the dispositions of the citizens. The sentiments of the people are every where the same as at Paris; their deportment is magnanimous, yet tranquil. We have every where experienced testimonies of respect and confidence in the national assembly."

Letters from the different departments were then read, all breathing an entire devotion to the decrees of the national assembly.

A numerous deputation of the national guard was admitted, when M. La Fayette, the speaker of the deputation, addressed the president in the following speech:

"You see before you, citizens, who have never measured their zeal but by the exegincies of their country. They ask for the permission of swearing, in your presence, that they will not employ those arms which they took up in the cause of liberty, except in the defence of the constitution and of freedom. The late occurrences, as far as they have effected the people of the capital, have been what all movements and proceedures should be which do not attack the rights of citizens. If it be true that the bold and impressive serenity of which they have displayed so affecting an example, augments the fury of our enemies, hasten to inform us of those places in which they can be discovered; and may the first soldiers who armed themselves in the defence of liberty, become, likewise, the first soldiers who marched forwards to give battle to the champions of despotism!" The president made the following reply, "From you was natural the most intrepid and virtuous efforts for the preservation of the public freedom. All France are too sensible of the obligations which you have already bestowed, not to suppose it certain, that, in the sequel, you will confer more. It is with joy, it is with confidence, that the representatives of the nation receive your oaths. Should our enemies forget that the people of France are free, they will be taught by you that the power of freemen is as inexhaustible as their valor"

The parisian national guard, to which were united the swiss guards, and a great number of citizens, armed and unarmed, entered with uplifted hands. They marched across the hall, and stepping before the president, unanimously exclaimed,

"We swear, we will live free or die."

These having retired, were succeeded by another patriotic phalanx, which also made the hall resound with their oaths and acclamations of joy, mixed with the sound of military instruments.

Two hours and a half were consumed in taking the oaths by similar bodies, that followed these, with the same acclamations.

Friday morning, June 24.

A deputation from the district of Clermont, stated fresh particulars relating to the capture of the king.

M. Damas undertook by order of M. Bouille, to protect his flight; but, abandoned by his dragoons, he was himself obliged to fly.

The king had a passport, of which this is a copy:

"On the part of the king.

"To all officers, civil and military, charged with the superintendance and maintenance of public order in the different departments of the kingdom:

"We enjoin you to suffer to pass, without interruption, the baroness de Kortz, going to Frankfort, with two children, a woman, a valet-de-chambre, and three domestics, without giving or suffering her to receive any hindrance.

"This passport to continue in force for one month only.

"Given at Paris, June 5, 1791.

(Signed) LOUIS.

"By the king.

(Signed) MONTMORIN."

M. Montmorin was ordered to the bar, to state by whom and how this passport was granted. He endeavored to exculpate himself, by saying, he had been *surprised.*

[The relation of the persons who stopped the king will be given at length in our next, together with the declaration of the king and queen, when examined by commissioners from the national assembly.]

Saturday, June 25.

The assembly passed the following decrees:

1. The king, on his return to the Chateau de Thuilleries, shall have provisionally, a guard, subject to the direct order of the commandant general who shall be responsible for its conduct.

2. There shall be likewise given to the presumptive heir, a guard, under the order of the commandant general, and a governor, who shall be nominated by the national assembly.

3. That all those who accompanied the royal family shall be arrested and examined, and that the king and queen shall be heard in their vindication, that such measures shall be adopted in consequence, as may be judged proper.

4. That a guard shall likewise be appointed previously for the king.

5. That, till it shall be otherwise ordained, the minister of justice shall be authorised, as he has already done since the flight of the king, to affix the seal of the state to the acts of the legislative body.

6. The ministers and the commissioners of the king, are authorised to exercise, being responsible, the functions of the executive power.

EXTRAORDINARY PETITION.

On the 26th ult. the brotherly society presented the following petition to the national assembly.

"Fathers of the country! the brotherly society, making use of the rights which belong to all the members of a sovereign nation, declare their disapprobation of the proposal which has been made to send two or three deputies to the late king and queen of the French —Louis XVI, and Maria Antoniette, in their own apartments.

"Their perjuries, their plots against the sovereignty of the nation, against its constitution, and against its liberty, are notorious to the world.

"They ought therefore to be brought publicly to the bar of the national assembly, the august representative of the majesty of the nation, to be there examined, in the name of the French nation, by the president of its august representatives.

"If their depositions are taken in private, the nation will have reason to suspect the report which shall be made by the commissioners deputed to examine them.

"Let it not by an oblique conduct, suffer the existence of corruption, of falshood, or even of suspicion.

"Fathers of the country! the brotherly society entreat, nay exhort you, to order Louis XVI. & his wife, to appear at your bar, in order to be examined relative to the motives, the means, and the suggestions of their late flight, and that they may be publicly heard in the answers which they shall give, in the face of the whole nation, against which they have been guilty of the highest outrage.

"It is of the highest importance that you should give to all the tyrants of the world a great example, and to convince them that nations have the sacred privilege to judge them.

(Signed) PEPIN DEGROUPETTE, *president,*
BARNARD ROMAIN, *secretary.*

After the petition follows a *process verbal,* dated June 27, thus expressed.

"The society have resolved that the above petition should be immediately printed, and sent to all the patriotic societies of the capital, and of the departments of France: and that all those citizens who shall approve of it, be requested to sign it individually in the library of the ci devant jacobins, rue St. Honore, which will open for that purpose every day from four to six o'clock.

"Signed as above"

Died, in this town, on Thursday evening last, mr. LEONARD WHITE, in the 23d year of his age.—A young gentleman of good character, and who had endeared himself to his connections by his amiable disposition.

——And on Saturday evening, mr. THOMAS CASSEN, in an advanced age.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Barton, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of mr. Daniel Reniff, in Lyndon, in said county, on the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. to choose a moderator, clerk, and to see if they will except the return of the survey and draft for their lands into severalty, and do any other business that shall be thought necessary when met.

JONATHAN ARNOLD, councillor.

St. Johnsbury, *August* 5 1791. 5W7.

THE *proprietors of Barton, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound thirteen shillings on each proprietor's right, was granted by said propriety, at a legal meeting, holden at Brattleborough, the* 11th *day of February* 1790, *to defray the expenses of alotting said town and other legal charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.*

DANIEL CAHOON, *collector.*

Lyndon, August 12 1791. 5W7

WHEREAS *application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to notify and warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify and warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of col. Thomas Sawyer, in said Leicester, on the twentieth of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles. first, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. Second, A proprietor's clerk and other officers that may be necessary in said propriety. Third To see whether the proprietors will ratify the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Fourth to see whether they will divide the whole or any part of the land in said town, into divisions, and make surveys accordingly. Fifth To grant a tax if necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.*

JOHN SMITH, *justice of peace.*

Leicester, June 27, 1791. 5–7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A good, serviceable

Saddle HORSE,

FOR which MEDICINES will be given in exchange—by

MICAH J. LYMAN.

Bennington, Sept. 5, 1791. 5t7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A quantity of

LAMBS WOOL

For which good pay will be made, in english goods, by

STRONG AND PORTER.

Bennington, June 29, 1791.

Massachusetts semi-annual
STATE LOTTERY TICKETS.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at his printingoffice in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

LORING ANDREWS.

FAIRHAVEN BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM AND BENJAMIN BUEL,

REQUEST *the countenance and patronage of the public in general, and of the merchants of Vermont in particular, in business, their father (among other matters) has been to Europe to obtain a knowledge of, namely, that of making the fashionable metal coat and vest buttons, of all kinds. They can assure all that incline to become their customers, that if stock is to be had, they will be able to afford them buttons, of any pattern they wish for, on easier terms than they can be purchased in Newyork, by the same quantity.*

They have set up the business next house to 'squaire Safford's tavern, in Fairhaven, where if the merchants will send their OLD PEWTER, COPPER *and* BRASS, *they shall receive such buttons as they wish for, and as many, if not more, than their materials would purchase in Newyork. As their greatest apprehension is the want of stock, they earnestly hope the patriotism, as well as the interest of the merchants, will induce them to do all in their power with regard to the collection of old pewter, copper and brass, and that they will take the cheapest and most direct method to convey it to them, for which they will pay no doubt to the satisfaction of the persons taking that trouble: and where any person is inclined to furnish them with considerable stock, they will let them have a larger quantity of buttons than it pays for—taking the remainder in merchant's goods or produce.*

The GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND WATCH-MAKING *business, is carried on by* W'M. BUEL, *at the same place, as usual.*

Fairhaven, August 8, 1791. 2tf.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Johns, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November, January, and February next, at the house of Nathaniel Collins, in said Manchester, from one o'clock p. m. to six on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

NATHANIEL COLLINS,
ABEL BRISTOLL.

Manchester, July 15th, 1791.

THE *subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Hull, late of Wallingford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment on the third Monday of November and February next, at the dwelling house of Eunice Hull, in Wallingford, from nine o'clock, a. m. to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.*

JOHN SPAFFORD,
JOSEPH RANDALL.

August 15, 1791. 3—5

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,
Have just received a large assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

Imported in the last vessels
From LONDON.

WHICH they will sell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POTT & PEARL-ASHES, and almost all kinds of PRODUCE.

Manchester, May 10, 1791. 5tf.

Parnassian Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

I was shewn a fews days since, a plan of arrangement, designed to be observed at Sandgate, on the first Tuesday of September. Supposing that many musical geniuses may attend, and be pleased with a new songs to diversify the scene, and wear off the effects of thundering cannon and ratling small arms from the auditory nerves, I send you the following, your insertion of which will perhaps please some of your readers, and oblige

PHILO MUSICO.

SONG.

To the tune of The British Grenadiers.

WHEN freedom lifts her standard and bids her sons draw nigh,
The thundering cannon's answer bids echo rend the sky,
Admiring breast, with ardor glow, responsive to the lay
Huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza! for Northamerica.

Vermont behold the ensign! your sacred rights revere,
Permit no subtle party to cloud the atmosphere,
Insidious arts are freedom's bane, elections should be free,
Huzza! huzza! huzza! huzza! Vermont and liberty.

Ingratitude has cast a shade o'er Greece and Rome of old,
Let not so base a tale my boys of free Vermont be told;
The men who stood our friends of old, when foes were in array,
Deserve the plaudits of the brave thro' Northamerica.

Where were the train of l——rs when dangers were around,
[illegible] the *coalition* where is the man was found?
[illegible] it and profit court their grasp, and dangers pass away,
They leave the fortune of Vermont, and *wisely* shun the fray.

The man to represent the state, say they, should know the law,
Have powers to join in grand debate and point out every flaw,
But first attention should be paid, permit my song to say,
To plain good sense, and honest hearts—which sav'd America.

The man should learn the arts of dress, know how to make a show,
Be neat and easy of address—and then to c——ss go!
It dress be all Vermont would wish—to aid dame nature's plan,
Jove need but *raise a taylor* up, the *taylor'll form* the man.

Let every friend of freedom that Sandgate views today,
With genuine independence drive coz'ning arts away:
The friends of freedom, of Vermont, and useful arts advance,
Derange aristocratic views, like independent France!

Shaftsbury, August 31, 1791.

FOUND *in Shaftsbury, a mile or two south of the meeting house, a few days since, a red spotted handkerchief, with a shirt and some other things in it. The owner may hear where the property may be obtained, by applying to the printer, and describing the articles.*

Bennington, August 20, 1791. 3—5

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Holland, and Maidstone, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of me the subscriber, in Barnet, in said county of Orange, on the 26th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator, collector, treasurer, &c. for each propriety. 2. To put in a committee to allot the town of Holland, and lay a tax to defray the expense of the same, with all former bills against the same, and see what encouragement they will give to persons who settle in said town of Holland. 3. To put in a committee to locate the town of Maidstone, according to the true intent and meaning of the original charter, so as to contain the number of acres contained in said charter, and lay a tax to defray the expense of the same; and transact any other business found necessary when met.

ALEXANDER HERVEY, just. peace.

Barnet, August 2, 1791. 3W5

WHEREAS LYDIA, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and refuses her assistance in maintaining the family, and has behaved herself very unbecoming: these are therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

JACOB YONGS.

Pownal, August 15, 1791. 3t5

STATE OF VERMONT.

Brigade orders, given at CASTLETON, the 22nd day of August, 1791.

THE *several officers commanding regiments, and the squadron of cavalry, in the fourth brigade, are hereby directed to muster their several corps in the following order, to wit: the first regiment, with the artillery company, to meet at Castleton, at nine o'clock in the morning, of Tuesday the 20th day of September next. The third regiment to meet at nine o'clock in the morning of the day following viz. 21st day of September, at Rutland; and the squadron of cavalry to meet at the same time and place. The second regiment to meet at Tinmouth, at nine o'clock in the morning of Thursday the 22nd day of said September next—all complete in arms for the purpose of being reviewed, &c. It is expected that the majorgeneral will attend the general muster, as the law requires it to be done the present year.*

ISAAC CLARK, *brigadiergeneral.*

THE *land owners in Roxbury, in the county of Orange, are hereby informed, that labor will be received on the roads in said Roxbury, in either of the months of September or June next, in discharge of a tax of one penny on the acre, on all the lands in said Roxbury, public rights excepted, granted by the legislature of Vermont, at their session in Westminster, in October, 1789, for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said Roxbury.*

ELIJAH PAINE,
ABEL LIMAN, } *Committee.*
EZEKIEL ROBINSON,

July 21, 1791. 4W6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH, who can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety. Good encouragement given to one who has part y the trade, and would wish for further instruction. Apply to the subscriber

BARNEY READ.

Walloomsack, Aug. 18, 1791. 3t5

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of the honorable Increase Moseley, late of Clarendon, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the first Mondays of October and November next, at the dwellinghouse of the widow Mary Moseley, in said Clarendon, from nine o'clock a. m. to five o'clock p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

AMOS ROBINSON.
ABEL COOPER.

August 8th, 1791. 3t5

THIS *is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the state of Vermont, to meet at an adjourned meeting, at the state arms tavern, in Bennington, on the first Wednesday of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, to see if the proprietors will rectify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both; to see if they will complete, ratify, and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside.—Second, to see if they will divide the whole, or any part of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax if necessary—and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.*

JOSEPH HINSDILL, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, May 9, 1791. 4t6

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Concord, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors—These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwellinghouse of Joseph Morse, in said Concord, on the first Wednesday of October next, at ten o'clock a. m. Then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First, to choose a moderator. Secondly, a proprietors clerk. Thirdly, to choose a collector. Fourthly, to see what the proprietors will do respecting those hundred acre lots which have been pitched in said township, and not settled agreeable to a vote passed at a former proprietors meeting. Fifthly, to see if the proprietors will agree to pitch thirty acres to a right, in the common or undivided land in said township, provided they shall settle the same within one year, and choose a committee to direct the lotting the same.

JOTHAM WHITE, justice peace.

Springfield, July 21, 1791. 3W5

E L I A S W I L D E R,

H A T T E R,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has set up and carries on the HATTING BUSINESS, at Middlebury-falls, in all its branches, with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

A JOURNEYMAN, that is a workman, will find constant employ, good wages, and good p[illegible]

Middlebury, July 28, 1791. [illegible]

APPLICATION *having been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Newbury, in the county of Orange, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of col. Thomas Johnson, in said Newbury, on the fourth Tuesday of September next, at two o'clock p. m. to act on the following articles. 1st, To choose a moderator. 2d, A clerk. 3d, To draw for or pitch the undivided land. 4th, To choose a committee to transact every kind of business that interests the proprietors. 5th, To raise money to defrey all charges that have arisen or may arise on the proprietary. And lastly to appoint a person to collect the same.*

JACOB BAYLEY, just peace.

Newbury, July 20*th*, 1791. 3W5

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1789, grant a tax of one penny half penny on each acre of land in the township of MINEHEAD, in the county of Orange, and state aforesaid, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making public roads and bridges in said town, and did appoint me the subscriber to collect the same; which labor has been performed, and the accounts of the committee allowed by the county court in said Orange county. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of said town, that there will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Eben W. Judd, esq. in Guildhall, in said county, on the 27th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. a necessary proportion of each delinquent's right as will pay said tax and legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents, with the sum of two pounds one shilling and four pence half penny on each, are as follows:

Rev. Elijah Still	Daniel Averill
Rev. Joel Bordwell	Joseph Davis
Beach Tomlinson	Elias Kene
Samuel Jones	David Hawley
Samuel Hurd	Josiah Caswell
David Baldwin, jun.	Morgan Nobles
Nathan Beardsle	Zephaniah Branch
Bruster Dayton	Benjamin Mallery
Stephen Frost	Butler Mallery
John Hains	John Marsh
Thomas Wooster	Joseph Calhown
Israel Johnson	John Calhown
Wooster Twitchel	William Cogswell
Heath Garlick	Richard Winert
Reuben Booth	Daniel Warner
Mark Langdon	Zachariah Nobles
Daniel Bostwick	David Calhown
Daniel Peckitt	James Calhown
Samuel Canfield	Governor's farm 62/6
Samuel Mallery	

BENONI CUTLER, collector.

Guildhall, June 28th, 1791. 3W5

Middlebury August 18, 1791.

THE copartnership of Gorton and Rogers, this day disolves, by mutual consent. This is therefore to inform all those who have demands against them, to exhibit their accounts to Jabez Rogers; and those indebted to said company, are desired to make imediate settlement with him, as he will in future transact business at Middlebury in his own name.

BENJAMIN GORTON,
2t5 JABEZ ROGERS.

THE proprietors of Bethel, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings on each right, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the house of col. Joel Marsh, in said Bethel, on Tuesday the 27th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of eight shillings due on each right.

John Hibbard	William Lyon
Matthew Stone	Laban Gates
Benjamin Chase	Benajah Strong
Samuel Peak	John Paine
Ralph Wheelock	John Cook
John Ordeway	Zebulon Lyon
Solomon Cleveland	John Cooper
Seth Chase	Daniel Kenne
Samuel Stone	

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, collector.

Bethel, August 2, 1791. 3W5

N. B. The vendue held at col. Joel Marsh's, the 12th of November, 178[illegible], by the the subscriber, stands adjourned to the above said time and [illegible]

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, collector.

S U M M E R G O O D S,

Just imported from EUROPE,

WHICH afford the [illegible] GOODS that were ever [illegible] country, to be viewed at the store [illegible] where [illegible] of all kind [illegible]

CHARLE[illegible]

Fairhaven, June [illegible]

[illegible]

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 16, of Vol. IX.] MONDAY September 12, 1791. [Whole No. 432.

Printed and published (every Monday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. Haswell,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige a constant customer. It was intended for the last paper.

Angel's and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heaven or blasts from hell,
Be thy intents wicked or charitable—thou com'st
In such a questionable shape, I will speak with thee.

Shakespeare.

To OLD ETHAN, Esq.

Sir,

WHETHER I am addressing myself to an inhabitant of this world or one departed to the world of spirits, I know not, but as you have sounded an alarm and held up the horrid picture of aristocracy to our view, I felt myself much startled, until I had examined the reality of the vision, and found it merely a shadow, produced either by some phantom or imagination as vain.

It is well known to every person of common discernment among us, that the attornies in Vermont, are so far from rising to aristocracy, that they acquire but a bare subsistence, and have not nor can have the power of despots. The insinuation you make on this head, therefore, scarcely merits a reply. Shall gentlemen of approved abilities, merely because they are of the bar, be excluded from posts of honor or profit. I wish they might be considered at least as citizens, entitled to every civil privilege, and eligible for elections as other citizens of equal abilities, and not a butt for partymen to play their engines upon, or a hobby horse to help unworthy members of the community into the favor of the freemen and seats in congress. But my present design in addressing you, is to request you to inform the writer of the dialogue between Crispin and Harrow (as you go with "*speed which time counts not,*" and undoubtedly can have access) that the freemen of this state feel,—sensibly feel—the insult he has offered them, in trying to bribe their understanding with circular letters, false suggestions, specious pretences, and indecent exertions; such as asking for votes, boasting of his abilities, promising favors, procuring printed handbills, sending agents, and I had almost said spies, to attend freemen's meetings in many of our towns, there to influence: palming scurrilous letters in newspapers, as well as many other indecent publications on the public, as realities. That his dress which he dwells so much upon, has never been mentioned against him, but his address, his indelicacy, and his being by nature unqualified for the trust of a federal representative is the objection. Inform them that should he be elected, it would be through such means as every man of candour must despise, and he may have this reflection when he enters the chambers of congress, that he has not the confidence of the freemen whom he represents and from that seat he will sooner or later fall. You may tell him further, sir, that, (which will be more for his honor) he will fail in the election and all the dreams of going to congress will vanish, like the baseless fabrick of a vision, and leave no trace behind.

Upon the whole, he had better lay his maintopsail to the mast, and come under the lee of the gentleman the freemen have in view.

PHILANDER.

France.

Paris, *June* 21.

MEMOIRE OR PROCLAMATION,

Left by the king—on his flight from Paris.

"While the king had any hope of seeing order and happiness restored, by the means employed by the natioal assembly, and by his residence near the assembly, no sacrifice would have appeared to him too great, which might conduce to such an event; he would not even have mentioned his own personal deprivation of liberty, from the month of October 1789. But at present, when the result of every transaction is only the destruction of royalty, the violation of property, and the endangering of persons; when there is an entire anarchy through every part of the empire, without the least appearance of any authority sufficient to controul it; the king, after protesting against all the acts performed by him during his captivity, thinks it his duty to submit to the french nation the following account of his conduct.

"In the month of July 1789, the king, he declares it upon his conscience, had no reason to fear on coming among the parisians. In the month of October the same year, being advised of the conduct of some factious persons, he apprehended his departure might afford them a pretence for fomenting a civil war. All the world is informed of the impunity with which crimes were then committed. The king yielding to the wish of the army of the parisians, came with his family, and established his residence at the Thuilleries. No preparations had been made for his reception, and the king was so far from finding the accommodation to which he had been accustomed, that he was even without the comforts common to persons of any condition.

"Notwithstanding every constraint, he thought it his duty, on the morning of his arrival, to assure the provinces of his intention to remain in Paris. A sacrifice still more difficult was reserved for him; he was compelled to part with his body-guards, whose fidelity he had experienced; two had been massacred, and several wounded while acting in obedience to the order they had received, not to fire. All the art of the factious was employed in misrepresenting the deportment of a faithful wife, who was then confirming all her former good conduct; it is evident, that all their machinations were directed against the king himself. It was to the soldiers of the french guard, and of the parisian national guard, that the custody of the king was given, under the order of the municipality of Paris.

"The king thus saw himself a prisoner in his own kingdom; for in what other condition could he be, who was forcibly surrounded by persons whom he suspected? It is not for the purpose of censuring the parisian national guard, that I recal these circumstances, but for that of giving an exact statement of facts; on the contrary, I do justice to their attachment when they were not acted upon by factious persons. The king convened the states general, granted to the *tiers etat* a double representation; the union of the orders, the sacrifices of the 23d June, were all his work, but his cares were not understood. When the states-general gave themselves the name of the national assembly, it may be recollected how much influence the factious had upon the several provinces, how many endeavours were made use of to overcome this principle, that the confirmation of the laws should be given in concert with the king.

"The assembly *rejected* the king from the constitution, when they refused him the right of sanctioning the *constitutional* laws, & permitted themselves to arrange in that class those which they pleased, at the same time limiting the extent of his refusal in any instance, to the third legislature. They voted him 25 millions per annum—a sum which was totally absorbed by the expences necessary to the dignity of his house. They left him the use of some domains under certain restrictions, depriving him of the patrimony of his ancestors; they were careful not to include in the list of his expences those for services done to himself, as they could be seperated from those rendered to the state.

"Whoever observes the different traits of the administration, will perceive that the king was secluded from it. He had no part in the completion of the laws; his only privelege was, to request the assembly to occupy themselves upon such and such subjects. As to the administration of justice, he could only execute the decrees of the judges, and appoint commissioners whose power is much less considerable than that of the ancient attorney-general."

"There remained one last prerogative, the most acceptable of the whole, that of pardoning criminals, and changing punishments: you took it from the king, and the juries are now authorised to interpret, according to their pleasure, the sense of the law. Thus is the royal majesty diminished, to which the people were accustomed to recur, as to one common center of goodness and beneficence.

"The society of friends of the constitution, are by much the strongest power, and render void the actions of all others. The king was declared the head of the army; yet the whole conduct of it has been in the committees of the national assembly without any participation: to the king was granted the right of nominating to certain places, but his choice has already met with opposition. He has been obliged to alter the duty of the general officers of the army, because his choice was not approved of by the clubs.

"It is to these, that the revolt of several regiments is to be imputed. When the army no longer respects its officers, it is the terror and scourge of the state; the king has always thought that officers should be punished like soldiers, and that the latter should have opportunities of promotion according to their merit.

"As to foreign affairs, they have granted to the king the nomination of ambassadors and the conduct of negociations; but they have taken from him the right of making war. The right of making peace is entirely of another sort. What power would enter into a negociation, when they knew that the result must be subject to the revision of the national assembly? independently of the necessity of a degree of secrecy, which it is absolutely impossible should be preserved in the deliberations of the assembly, no one will treat but with a person, who, without any intervention, is able to fulfil the contract that may be agreed upon.

"With respect to the finances, the king had recognized before the states general, to the right of the nation to grant subsidies; and on the 23d of June he granted every thing required from him upon this subject. On the 4th of February, the king entreated the assembly to take the finances into their consideration, with which they somewhat slowly complied. But they have not yet formed an exact account of the receipt and expenditure; they have adopted hypothetical calculations; the ordinary contribution is in arrear, and the resource of twelve hundred millions of assignats is nearly perfected. Nothing is left to the king but barren mountains; he knows the difficulty of such a government; and if it was possible such a machine could go on, without his immediate superintendence, his majesty would only have to regret that he had not diminished the taxes, which he has ever desired, and but for the american war would have effected.

"The king was declared the head of the government of the kingdom, and he has been unable to change any thing without the consent of the assembly. The chiefs of the prevailing party have thrown out such a defiance to the agents of the king, and the punishment inflicted upon disobedience has excited such apprehension, that his agents have remained without power.

"The form of government is particularly bad in two respects. The assembly exceed the bounds of their power in taking cognizance of the administration of justice and of the interior parts of the kingdom, and exercise, by their committee of researches, the most barbarous of all despotisms. Associations are established under the name of friends to the constitution, which are infinitely more dangerous than the ancient corporations. They deliberate upon all the functions of government, and exercise a power of such preponderance, that all other bodies, without excepting the national assembly itself, can do nothing but by their order.

"The king thinks it impossible to preserve such a government; and as a period approaches to the labors of the assembly, so does that body lose its credit. The new regulations, instead of applying balm to former wounds, on the contrary increase the pain of them; the thousand journals and pamphlets of calumniations, which are only the echoes of the clubs, perpetuate the disorders and never has the assembly dared to remedy them. All this tends only to a metaphysical government, which can never be reduced to practice.

"*Frenchmen!* was it this that you intended in electing representatives? do you wish that the despotism of clubs should be substituted for the monarchy, under which the kingdom has flourished for fourteen centuries? The love of frenchmen for their king is reckoned among their virtues. I have had too affecting proofs of it to be able to forget it. The king would not offer this memoire, but for the purpose of representing to his subjects the conduct of the factious. Persons torn away by the triumph of M. Neckar, affected not to pronounce the name of the king; they pursued the arch bishop of Paris: one of the king's couriers was arrested, and the letters which he carried were opened.

"During this time, the assembly appeared to insult the king; he determined to carry to Paris the words of peace; upon the journey it was determined that no cry of *vive le roy* should be permitted. There was even a motion for carrying off the king and putting the queen in a convent, which was loudly applauded.

"In the night of the fourth and fifth, when it was proposed to the assembly to repair to the king, it was rejected, that [illegible] consistent with its dignity, it could not [illegible]: From this moment the scenes of horror were renewed. On the arrival of the king at Paris, an innocent person was massacred, almost within his sight,

in the garden of thuilleries; all those who had declared against religion and the throne received the honors of a triumph. At the federation, on the 14th of July, the national assembly declared, that the king was the chief, by which it was implied that they had a right to name another. His family were placed in a situation apart from himself, but that circumstance was, notwithstanding, productive of the happiest moments they have passed since their arrival at Paris.

"Afterwards, when on account of their religion, mesdames, the kings aunts, wished to go to Rome, their journey was opposed, in contradiction to the declaration of rights, and both at Bellevne and Arnay le Duc, the orders of the assembly were necessary to release them, those of the king being despised. In the tumult factiously excited at Vincennes, the persons who remained about the king were ill treated, and their assailants audaciously broke the weapons of those persons in presence of his majesty.

"Upon the king's recovery from his illness, he intended to go to St. Cloud, but was detained. In vain did M. la Fayette endeavour to protect his departure; the faithful servants who surrounded his majesty were torn away from him, and he was taken back to his prison. Afterwards he was obliged to dismiss his confessor; to approve the letter of the minister to foreign powers; and to attend mass performed by the new rector of St. Germain Auxerrois. Thus perceiving the impossibility of averting any public evil by his influence, it is natural that he should seek a place of safety for himself.

"Frenchmen! and you the good inhabitants of Paris, distrust the suggestions of the factious; return to your king who will always be your friend; your holy religion shall be respected; your government placed upon a permanent footing, and liberty established upon a firm basis.

(Signed) LOUIS."

Paris, June 20, 1791.

"P.S. The king forbids his ministers to sign any order in his name, until they shall have received his further directions; and enjoins the keeper of the seals to send them to him when required in his behalf.

(Signed,) LOUIS."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Thursday morning, June 23. The president announced that Mangin from Varennes, desired to be admitted, to give an account of the manner in which the king was stopped. He was admitted and gave the following account.

"Yesterday, June 22, about one in the morning, a carriage entered Varennes, which was not suspected to contain the king and the royal family. It was escorted by a detachment of Lauzun's hussars, and attended by several persons who acted as couriers.

"The postmaster of St. Menehoud, who entertained suspicions respecting the carriage, and had followed it from Clermont, where the couriers declared that they were going to Verdun, perceived that it took the road to Varennes. He then got before it, and cried out in the town to stop a carriage that was passing.

"Two young men, Paul le Blanc and Joseph Ponsin, stopped the carriage—The postillions whipped their horses, and the young men threatened to fire into the carriage if they attempted to proceed. The persons in the carriage ordered them to stop. In the mean time several other persons assembled and gave the alarm. The travellers alighted without resistance. The national guards surrounded the detachment of hussars, who also submitted. The attorney general of the community conducted the travellers to his house where they asked for refreshment.

"Their quality was still unknown, when I entered and recognised the king, the queen, the dauphin, madame Royale, and madame Elizabeth. I went out and gave notice to my fellow citizens, that it was the king and royal family. They professed the greatest zeal to oppose their departure, and drove away some officers of hussars and dragoons, who attempted to favor it. The good countenance of the national guards, and the firmness of the municipal officers, rendered all their attempts fruitless.

"I instantly mounted a horse, as did twelve of my fellow citizens. We rode from village to village for assistance, and in less than an hour, we collected above four thousand national guards, besides the hussars and dragoons, who joined us, and conducted themselves like good patriots.

"When I saw that we could answer for the detention of the king and royal family, I hastened to the capital, to quiet the minds of all good citizens, and especially the representatives of the nation. I set out at four in the morning, and reached the barriers of Paris at seven in the evening. The people of the capital, whom I informed as I passed, prevented me from appearing sooner before this august assembly, by their eagerness to be assured of the facts, which I have now communicated."

The account was received with loud applause, and ordered to be printed.

A PROCLAMATION, decreed June 22.

"A GRAND offence has just been committed. The National Assembly was near the conclusion of its long labours! the constitution was almost completed: the tumults of the revolution were about to cease; and the enemies of the public welfare were eager, by a single crime, to sacrifice the whole nation to their vengeance. The King and the Royal Family were carried off on the 21st instant.

"But your representatives will triumph over all this obstacle They estimate calmly the extent of the duties imposed upon them. The public liberty shall be maintained; conspirators and slaves shall understand the intrepidity of the french nation, and we make, in the name of the nation, a solemn engagement to revenge the law, or die.

"France would be free, and she shall be so. It is intended to make the revolution recede, but it recedes not.—Such, frenchmen, is your will—it shall be accomplished. It is necessary to accommodate the law to the state of the kingdom. The king, in the constitution, exercises the power of the royal sanction over the decrees of the legislative body, he is the head of the executive power, and, in that capacity causes the laws to be executed by responsible ministers.

"If the first officer of the public deserts his post, or is carried off against his will, the representatives of the nation have the right to supply his place.—The national assembly has, in consequence, decreed, that the seal of the state, and the signature of the mininster of justice, shall be added to all its decrees, to give them the character of laws. As no order of the king would have been executed, without being countersigned by the responsible minister, nothing was necessary but a simple delegation by the assembly to authorise him to sign the orders, and those only issued by them. In this circumstance they have been directed by the constutional law relative to a regency, which authorises them to perform the functions of the executive power untill the nomination of a regent.

"By these measures your representatives have insured order in the interior part of the kingdom, and to repulse any attack from without, they add to the army a reinforcment of three hundred thousand national guards.

"The citizens then have, on all sides, the means of security. Let them not be overcome by surprize; the constituent assembly is upon its duty; the constituted powers are in activity; the citizens of Paris, the national guards, whose patriotism and fidelity are above all praise, watch round your representatives; the active citizens throughout the kingdom are in arms and *France may wait for its enemies.*

"Are they to fear the consequences of a writing, forced before departure, from a seduced king? it is difficult to conceive the ignorance and blindness that have dictated this writing, which may deserve to be further discussed hereafter; at present, your representatives content themselves with examining some particular sentiments.

"The national assembly has made a solemn proclamation of political truths, & of rights, the acknowledgment of which will one day produce the hapiness of the human race; to engage them to renounce this declaration of rights, the theory of slavery itself has been presented to them.

"Frenchmen! we have no fear in recalling to your memories the famous day, the 23d of July, 1789—that day, on which the chief of the executive power, the first public functionary of the nation, dared to dictate his absolute will to your representatives, charged by your orders, to form a constitution. The national assembly lamented the disorders committed on the 5th of October, and ordered the prosecution of the persons guilty of them; but, because it was difficult to discover some rioters amongst such a multitude of people, they are said to have approved all their crimes.—The nation is, however, more just. It has not reproached Louis XVI. with the violences that have occurred under his reign, and those of his ancestors!

"They are not affraid to call to your recollection the Federation of July. What are the statement of the persons who have dictated the letter of the king, with respect to this august act; that functionary was obliged to put himself at the head of the representatives of the nation, in the midst of the deputies of all the kingdom. He took a solemn oath to maintain the constitution. If the king does not hereafter declare, that his good faith has been surprised by seditious persons, he has, of course, announced his own perjury to the whole world! Is it necessary to go through the fatigue of answering the other reproaches of this letter?

"The king is said to have experienced some inconveniencies in his residence at Paris, and not to have found the same pleasures as formerly; by which it is implied, no doubt, that a nation ought to regenerate itself without any agitation, without disturbing for an instant, the pleasures and the indulgencies of courts. As to the addresses of congratulation and abherence to your decrees, these say they, are the work of the factious.—Yes—no doubt—of TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS *of the factious.*

"It was necessary to reconstitute all powers because all the powers were corrupted and because the alarming debts accumulated by the despotism and the disorders of government, would have overwhelmed the nation. *But does not royalty exist for the people? And if a great nation obliges itself to maintain it, is it not solely because it is believed to be useful?* The constitution has left to the king this glorious prerogative and has confirmed to him the only authority, which he should desire to exercise. Would not your representation have been culpable, if they had sacrificed twenty-six millions to the interests of one man?

"The labour of citizens supports the powers of the State; but the maxim of absolute power is, to consider the public contribution as a debt paid to despotism. The national assembly has regulated its expences with the strictest justice: they thought themselves bound, when acting in the name of the nation, to act munificently; and when they were to determine what part of the public contributions should be allowed to the first functionary, thirty millions were allotted for him and the royal family; but this is represented as a *trifling* sum!

"The decrees upon the subject of peace and war, have taken from the king the power of sacrificing the people to the caprices of courts; & the definitive ratification of treaties is reserved to the representatives of the nation. The loss of a prerogative is complained of. What prerogative? That of not being obliged to consult the national will, when sacrificed. Who can know the wish and interests of the nation better than the legislative body; It is wished to make war with impunity.

But have we not had, under the ancient government, sufficient experience of the terrible effects produced by the ambition of ministers?

We are accused of having despoiled the king in forming the judicial power, as if the king of a great nation ought to appear in the administration of justice for any other purpose than that of causing the law to be observed and its judgments executed. It is wished that he should have the right of granting pardons, and changing punishments; but does not all the world know, how such a right would be exercised, and upon whom the benefit of it would fall; The king could not have it by himself; and having prohibited royal despotism, it was natural to prohibit that of the ministers.

"The necessity of circumstances has sometimes obliged the national assembly to meddle contrary to its inclination, in the affairs of administration. Ought it not to act, when the government remained in blameable inertness? It is, therefore, necessary to say, that neither the king nor the ministers have the confidence of the nation!

"The societies of friends of the constitution have supported the revolution; they are more necessary than ever, and some persons presume to say that they govern the administrative bodies and the empire as if they were the deliberating bodies!

"Frenchmen! all the powers are organized; all the public functionaries are at their posts; the national assembly watches over the safety of the state? may you be firm and tranquil! One danger alone threatens us.—You have to guard against the suspention of your labours—against delay in the payment of duties—against inflamatory measures, which commence in anarchies, and end in civil war. It is to these dangers that the national assembly calls the attention of the citizens. In this crisis all private animosities and private interest should disappear.

"Those who would preserve their liberty, should show that tranquil firmness which appals tyrants, may the factious, who hope to see every thing overturned, find order maintained, and the constitution confirmed, and rendered more dear to frenchmen, by the attacks made upon it! The capital may be an example to the rest of France. The departure of the king excited no disturbance there; but to the confusion of the malevolent the utmost tranquility prevails in it.

"To reduce the territory of this empire to the yoke, it would be necessary to destroy the whole nation! Despotism if it pleases, may make such an attempt—It will either fail, or at the conclusion of its triumph, will find only ruins!"

This address was unanimously approved by the assembly, and ordered to be sent to all the departments.

Remarkable letter of M. de Bouille to the national assembly of France.

Luxembourgh, June 26.

"Gentlemen,

"THE king has lately made an effort to break the chains with which, for a considerable time past, you have held him and his family. He is yet your captive, & his days, as well as those of his queen, are I shudder to think of it! yet at the disposal of a people whom you have rendered ferocious and sanguinary, and who are become the object of contempt of the universe. It is of importance to you, gentlemen, that you should know the causes that have produced the event which now occupies your attention, and you will see that, if it has been noble and courageous on the part of the king, to come and seek an asylum with me, he has therein less consulted his own welfare, than that of a cruel people whom he yet loves. Disengaged, however from the ties which bound me to you, I am about to speak to you the language of truth, which you doubtless will reject. The king had become a prisoner to his people. Attached to my sovereign although detesting the abuses resulting from an authority too powerful, I mourned over the blindness of the people, I blamed your proceedings, but I hoped that finally the wicked would be confounded; that mad-

chy would have an end, and that we ſhould have a government that could at leaſt be endured, my attachment for my king and my country, gave me ſufficient courage to ſupport all the outrage which I have experienced, and the ſhame and the humiliation of addreſſing you. I ſaw that the ſpirit of faction prevailed; that ſome were deſirous of a civil war, that others wiſhed for a republic, and that in the laſt party was M. la Fayette. Clubs were eſtabliſhed to deſtroy the army, and the populace were no longer directed but by cabal and intrigue, the king being without forces, and even without importance, the army without commanders, and without ſubordination. No means of re-eſtabliſhing order appearing, I propoſed to the king to quit Paris, and to retire to the frontiers, perſuaded that it would produce a happy change. This propoſal the king and queen conſtantly refuſed, alledging the promiſe which they had made, not to ſeperate themſelves from the national aſſembly—I urged in anſwer, that a promiſe extorted by force was not binding.

"The tranſaction of the 28th of February induced me to renew my ſolicitations; but the king again reminded me of the conſtitution—the queen agreed with him in opinion, and rejected all the propoſals; I knew that all the powers in Europe were arming againſt France—It was in the power of the king to ſave that beautiful kingdom. I knew that its towns were diſmantled, its finances exhauſted, and that its fictitious money could not ſupply the ſpecie that was wanting—beſide, I did not doubt but that the people would throw themſelves into the arms of their king, and entreat him to prevent the evils with which they were threatened,

"After the obſtacles which were thrown in the way of his journey to St. Cloud, on the 8th of April laſt, I repreſented to him that there remained but one ſtep to be taken to ſave France. He at length agreed to it, and reſolved to go to Montmedi. He agreed, that as ſoon as he ſhould be in ſafety there, he would inform the foreign powers of it, that they ſuſpend their vengeance till a new aſſembly ſhould be formed. He then would have publiſhed a proclamation to convoke this new aſſembly, according to the ancient laws, which would have been the rule of his conduct. The king would have become the mediator between foreign powers and his people; and they, placed between the fear of becoming a prey to foreign powers and a hope of the re-eſtabliſhment of order, would have entruſted their intereſts to an enlightened aſſembly, who would at length have repreſſed thoſe crimes, which have reſulted from popular deſpotiſm. That is what your monarch would have done; that is what he would have done in ſpite of you—in ſpite of the ingratitude of his ferocious people. He was actuated by no other motive. Your blindneſs induced you to refuſe that protecting hand which he extended towards you—it will ſoon be productive of the deſtruction of the empire of the french. Believe me, gentlemen, the princes of Europe conſider themſelves threatened by the monſter you have cheriſhed—your country will become the theatre of a moſt bloody war. Your means of defence are inadequate—It is too late to think of adopting meaſures for defence. You will be juſtly and ſeverely puniſhed—your chaſtiſement will be an example for all nations, and you will long have cauſe to repent the aſſaſſination of your country.

"I ought to add, that I hold you, and the people whom you have miſled, in contempt, in indignation and in horror!—all Europe is about to unite againſt your infernal conſtitution! I projected every thing, and have ordered every thing.

"Againſt me alone ſhould be directed your ſanguinary fury—for me ſhould you ſharpen your poignards, and drain your poiſons!—You ſhall anſwer for the king and the royal family—you ſhall anſwer for their lives, not to me alone, but to all the potentates of Europe! If you hurt only one hair of their heads, there ſhall ſhortly remain not one ſtone upon another in Paris!—I know the roads—I will head againſt it foreign armies. This letter is but the forerunner of the manifeſto of the ſovereigns of Europe!—they will give notice in a more decided manner of the war which you have to fear. Adieu.

(Signed) LE MARQUIS DE BOUILLE."

The aſſembly treated the above letter with ſilent contempt, & proceeded to the order of the day. The aſſembly roſe at three o'clock.

Columbia.

Virginia.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, *Auguſt* 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wheeling dated July 27.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you of our preſent ſituation we have been kept in a fort all this ſeaſon, the indians have made us the but of their reſentment, a few days paſt they killed a family within a mile of my houſe, plundered all that was valuable and made their eſcape—they have committed ſeveral murders this ſpring, attacked every block houſe on our frontiers and either killed or wounded almoſt every officer we have ſent out—Lieutenants Enoch and Buſkirk killed—Enſign Bigg's arm broke—ſeveral valuable ſoldiers killed and wounded—they ſeem a little eaſy at preſent, they took a pettyaugre a few days ago, that was coming up with diſpatches, but whether they got the packet or not, we cannot tell, as it was thrown overboard.

"The plan of the preſent campaign is not yet known, but generally thought to be to build a range of forts between the Ohio and the lake—the ſlownneſs of our troops, in marching, I think will keep the indians embodied ſo long that they will be forced to ſeperate for want of proviſions, and defeat themſelves.

Newyork.

ALBANY, *September* 5.

From the report of the ſurveyor-general of the intended junction of the waters of Lakechamplain and Hudſon's river, it appears that that object will be much more eaſily accompliſhed than could have been expected. The whole diſtance from fort Edward to the Woodcreek not exceeding ſix miles, nearly one half of which being up the creek that empties into the Hudſon at fort Edward, and can be made navigable with a little expence, the remainder of the diſtance being nearly on a perfect level, without a ſingle ſpot of intervening high ground, and having every circumſtance in its favor, to facilitate the opening of a canal.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Sept.* 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Grenville, to the editor, dated Auguſt 30.

"*On the 27th inſt. between the hours of* 12 *and* 1 *o'clock, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this place: its direction ſeemed to be from northeaſt to ſouthweſt.—It was of but ſhort duration.*"

ANDREW CATHCART & Co.

Have opened a large and very general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES,

At DOUGLAS's tavern, in LANSINGBURG.

AS they have imported their goods directly from London, they are enabled and determined to ſupply country traders and others very cheap for caſh or wheat.

They have alſo a very general aſſortment of IRON MONGERY and CUTLERY, alſo WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8. Alſo, POT ASH KETTLES of a very large ſize, of BOG ORE, caſt bottom downwards.

LIKEWISE,

JAMAICA SPIRITS and RUM,
BRANDY and GIN,
TEAS of all kinds, and SUGARS,
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE,
A large aſſortment of LOOKING GLASSES,
BROAD CLOTHS from 6 to 36s.

With almoſt every other article in general uſe in the country.

Lanſingburgh, *Auguſt* 25, 1791. 6tf.

THE proprietors and landowners of Wolcot, in the county of Chittenden and ſtate of Vermont, who have not paid the 2d. tax, aſſeſſed on each acre, by the legiſlature, at their ſeſſion in October 1789, for the purpoſe of making roads and building bridges in ſaid town, are hereby directed to pay ſaid tax forthwith to the ſubſcriber, or ſo much of ſaid land on each delinquent's right, will be ſold at public vendue at the dwelling houſe of Samuel Lane, eſq; in Burlington, in the county of Chittenden, on the 13th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay ſaid tax and all legal coſt. The original grantees of the rights unpaid are as follows.

Benjamin Seeley,	Judah Burton
Aaron Comſtock,	William Dean
John Penear	David Crockerdon
Samuel Lane	Gad Auſtin
James Waters	Silas Morgan
Abraham Stephens	Eliſha Tyler
Seth Auſtin	Enoch Shephard
Joel Baldwin	Samuel Shed,
Silas Pettibone	David Pickſley

LEVI TAYLOR, collector.

Wolcot, Auguſt 16, 1791. 6B8

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable farm ſituate in the town of PAWLET, in the county of RUTLAND, ſtate of VERMONT, now in the poſſeſſion of ELKANAH COBB, adjoining the farm of Jonathan Willard, containing one hundred and thirty ſix acres of the beſt arable and meadow land, the greater part of which is at preſent highly cultivated. There are on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtore, cornhouſe, and an oil-mill. The dwellinghouſe and ſtore ſtand at the junction of two public roads, one of which is the main road to the lakes. The place is exceedingly well calculated, from the richneſs of the ſoil and its public ſituation, in a flouriſhing part of the ſtate for a farmer or merchant.

Any perſons inclined to purchaſe on application to the ſubſcribers, reſiding in the city of Albany, and ſtate of Newyork, will be made acquainted with the terms of ſale, and receive from them an indiſputable title. Poſſeſſion of the farm will be delivered to the purchaſer, on the firſt of April next.

ROBERT HENRY, jun.
ROBERT R. HENRY.

Albany, *September* 1, 1791. 16-3m.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the nonreſident proprietors and land holders of the town of Chittenden, county of Rutland, ſtate of Vermont, that their lands are taxed fivepence on the pound, on the liſt of* 1790, *with the following ſums aſſixed to my ratebill.*

The following proprietors are taxed 1ſ. *each.*

Gerſhom Beach	*Benjamin Averiſt*
Thomas Spring	*John Faſſet, jun.*
Nathaniel Chipman	*Iſrael Elſworth*
Silas Whitney	*Moſes Robinſon*
Darius Chipman	*Benedict Alford*
Samuel Beach	*Libeus Johnſon*
Eleazer Davis	*Hezekiah Gould*
Ebenezer Pitcher	*Noah Merwin*
Henry Lake	*Jabeſh Edgerton*
George Lake	*James Murdock*
Silas Page	*John Page*
Zadok Averiſt	*Nathaniel Cutter*
James Everts	*John Cutter*
David Lee, jun.	*Jeſſe Burke*
Reuben Cowley	*Elihu Smith*
Robert Graham	*David Smith*
Sarah Stiles	*Gerſhom Beach 2nd.*
James Carpenter	

The following are delinquent 3ſ. 1-2 *each.*

Thomas Chittenden half the firſt div. and the 2d diviſion.
Nathan Richardſon, do. *Iſabel Humphries, do.*

The following delinquent 2ſ. *each.*

Ezra Root, 2d diviſion	*Nathaniel Ladd*
Samuel Lilly, jun. do.	*Daniel Foot*
Timothy Chittenden, do.	*and John Dagget, do.*
Eliſha Adams, do	*Adonijah Montague, 1ſt div.*

The following are delinquent 1ſ. 1-2 *each.*

Thomas Rowley and Dan Brand jun. 2nd diviſion.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid, on or before the fourth Monday of October next, ſo much of their land will be ſold, at public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in ſaid Chittenden, at ten o'clock, A. M. of ſaid day, as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with coſts.

THOMAS KEELER, collector.

Chittenden, June 10, 1791.

THIS is to notify the nonreſident proprietors and landowners of the town of Charlotte, in the county of Chittenden and ſtate of Vermont, that ſo much of their lands as is neceſſary to raiſe their proportion of the five penny ſtate tax, granted by the hon. general aſſembly in October 1789 and 1790, will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of the ſubſcriber, in ſaid Charlotte, on the 20th of October next, at nine o'clock in the morning, if ſattlement be not previouſly made.

Delinquents in the tax of 1789.

	s	d		s	d
Dan Wing	5s	2d	John Hoag Merchant,	5	2
John Lawrence	7	3	John Cromwell	5	2
John Burling	5	2	Nehemiah Merrit	2	1
Walter Franklin	4	2	Iſaac Corſa	3	1
Thomas Franklin, jr	3	1	Daniel Chace	1	8
David Ferris	7	3	Elijah Doty	7	3
Thomas Darling	3	1	Peter Palmer	7	3
Theod. Atkinſon, eſq.	3	1	Nathaniel Patten	7	3
Mark H. Wentworth, eſq.	6	9	Patridge Thatcher	3	1
John Temple, eſq.	5	2	Joſeph Ferris	3	1
John Nelſon, eſq.	5	2	John Hitchcock	5	2
Benjamin Ferris,	1	1	Benning Wentworth, eſq.	10	5
Jonathan Aikin	5	2	John Field	6	8
Joſiah Aikin	5	2	Samuel Field	2	1
			David Perrigo	2	1

Delinquents in the tax of 1790.

	s	d		s	d
William Field	5	2	Anthony Trip	3	1
John Lawrence	5	10	Elias Palmer	5	2
John Burling	5	2	Daniel Merrit	3	1
John Franklin	1	9	Daniel Wing	4	3
Walter Franklin	7	3	Samuel Coe	5	2
Samuel Franklin	7	3	John Hoag Merchant,	4	2
Tho. Franklin, jun.	5	2	John Cromwell	2	1
Robert Caſwell,	7	3	John Hoag 2d,	4	2
David Ferriſs	4	2	John Wing	1	6
Thomas Darling	3	1	Nehemiah Merrit	3	3
Theodore Atkinſon, eſq.	1	8	Iſaac Corſa	3	1
Mark H. Wentworth, eſq.	1	7	Daniel Chaſe	1	7
John Temple, eſq.	4	4	Elijah Doty	7	3
John Nelſon, eſq.	5	5	Peter Palmer	7	3
George Froſt, eſq.	3	1	Joſiah Bull	5	2
William Forreſter,	3	1	JohnBrownſon	2	4
Daniel Davis	3	2	Stewart Southgate	5	2
Benjamin Ferris	1	1	Nathaniel Patten	7	3
Jonathan Akin	3	1	Elijah Weſt	3	1
Benjamin Ferris, ju.	6	2	Partridge Thatcher	3	5
Joſiah Akin	4	1	Benning Wentworth, eſq.	10	5
Abraham Thomas	7	3	James Franklin	7	3

CHARLES GRANT, conſtable.

Charlotte, Auguſt 12, 1791. 6—8

From the (Philadelphia) GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE FIRE-FLY.

LITTLE rambler of the night,
Where and whence thy glowing light?
Is it form'd of ev'ning dew,
Where and whence thy brilliant hue?
Hark! methinks a voice replies,
He that form'd the azure skies,
Great in least, and good to all,
Lord of man, and insect small;
He it was that made this vest;
Search, adore, nor know the rest.

Little rambler of the night,
Blessed be this voice of thine!
He that cloth'd thy form in light
Is the God of thee and mine!

Go enjoy, in verdant fields,
What his royal bounty yields;
Nip the leaf, or taste the flower;
Sip in nature's roseat bower;
Filling full the span that's given,
With the boons of gracious heaven.

ALMERINE.

ANECDOTE

MRS. W——, walking on one of the wharves in Newyork, jocosely asked a sailor—why a ship was called *she*? Oh! faith, says the son of Neptune, because the rigging cost more than the *hulk*.

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,
Have just received a large assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS;
Imported in the last vessels
From LONDON.

WHICH they will sell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POTT & PEARL-ASHES, and almost all kinds of PRODUCE.

Manchester, May 10, 1791. 51*tf*.

THE land owners in Roxbury, in the county of Orange, are hereby informed, that labor will be received on the roads in said Roxbury, in either of the months of September or June next, in discharge of a tax of one penny on the acre, on all the lands in said Roxbury, public rights excepted, granted by the legislature of Vermont, at their session in Westminster, in October, 1789, for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said Roxbury.

ELIJAH PAINE,
JOHN LINCOLN,
EZEKIEL ROBINSON, } *Committee.*

July 21, 1791. 4W6

THIS is to give notice to the proprietors of the township of Middlesex, in the state of Vermont, to meet at an adjourned meeting, at the state arms tavern, in Bennington, on the first Wednesday of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, to see if the proprietors will rectify any mistake in the records, or the survey of said township, or both; to see if they will complete, ratify, and confirm the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside.—Second, to see if they will divide the whole, or any part of the undivided land in said town, and to grant a tax if necessary—and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOSEPH HINSDILL, clerk pro tem.

Bennington, May 9, 1791. 4t6

THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Samuel Hall, late of Wallingford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment on the third Monday of November and February next, at the dwelling house of Eunice Hall, in Wallingford, from nine o'clock, a. m. to five o'clock, p. m. on each of said days. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

JOHN SPAFFORD,
JOSEPH RANDALL.

August 15, 1791. 3—5

THE proprietors of Barton, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound thirteen shillings on each proprietor's right, was granted by said propriety, at a legal meeting, holden at Brattleborough, the 11*th day of February* 1790, *to defray the expenses of plotting said town and other legal charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.*

DANIEL CAHOON, *collector.*

Lyndon, August 12 1791. 5W7

ROBERT WHITE, & CO.

Have imported in the ships ATLANTIC, *from* LIVERPOOL, *and the* DUBLIN PACKET, *from* DUBLIN, *to Philadelphia, and which are just come to hand—*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SUMMER GOODS,

Extraordinary well laid in and adapted to the season, which will be sold WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL, *at the* NEWYORK *prices. They strongly recommend to such persons as want to buy, and find it convenient to make immediate payment, to view their goods before they purchase—*

Among which are the following articles, viz.

STORMANT, purple, and fancy calicoes
Light and dark brown chitzes
9-8, 6-4, 7-4 jackonet and book muslins
Book and jackonet muslin handkerchiefs with borders
Men's fringed muslin cravats
A beautiful assortment of cordid dimity
Coloured, oriental, muslinet, jean and cotton vest patterns
Nankeen, chintz, olive, and purple shawls
Silk, cotton and fancy linen handkerchiefs
Black Barcelona ditto.
Black modes and persians
Cambrics and lawns
Yard wide irish linens
Men's and women's cotton hose
Ditto grey and pearl ditto
Dark, light, olive, bottle-green, and lead coloured jeans, jeanets, beavers, royal ribs, denims, deleurs, and fustians
Coloured sewing silk by the pound
White thread, number 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22, by ditto
Women's Leghorn hats, black, figured and plain
Men's beaver and buckskin gloves
Women's habit ditto
Real India nankeens, long pieces.

They are, as usual, supplied with a large stock of
PHILADELPHIA LEATHER,
Of the following description:
Elegant drawn calfskin boot legs
Soal and upper leather
Black grain'd and wax'd calfskins
Red Morocco, and
English benn soals.

ALSO,
A constant supply of
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Together with

London particular,
Madeira,
Sherry,
Sweet mountain,
Old Port,
Lisbon, and
Teneriffe } WINES.

Bottled porter by the bottle or doz. together with a great number of other articles adapted to a store in this quarter: all which they are determined to sell *very cheap.*

Where may be had,
FRESH LIME JUICE,

Remarkably well flavored, which will be found very convenient for tavern keepers in the country, who cannot procure limes at all times, to be had by the single bottle or gallon.

☞ A constant supply of the above and more articles will be found at their stores in FAIRHAVEN and BENSON, in VERMONT, on equally good terms;—where they will pay CASH for FURRS at all times.

Lansingburgh, June 23, 1791. 5*tf*.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Leicester, in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to notify and warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify and warn said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of col. Thomas Sawyer, in said Leicester, on the twentieth of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles. first, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. Second, A proprietor's clerk and other officers that may be necessary in said propriety. Third To see whether the proprietors will ratify the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such part of them as they shall think necessary, or set them aside. Fourth to see whether they will divide the whole or any part of the land in said town, into divisions, and make surveys accordingly. Fifth To grant a tax if necessary, and to do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN SMITH, *justice of peace.*

Leicester, June 27, 1791. 5—7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A quantity of
LAMBS WOOL.

For which good pay will be made, in english goods, by
STRONG AND PORTER.

Bennington, June 29, 1791.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A good, serviceable
Saddle HORSE,

FOR which MEDICINES will be given in exchange—by
MICAH J. LYMAN.

Bennington, Sept. 5, 1791. 5t7

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Barton, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of mr. Daniel Reniff, in Lyndon, in said county, on the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. to choose a moderator, clerk, and to see if they will except the return of the survey and draft for their lands into severalty, and do any other business that shall be thought necessary when met.

JONATHAN ARNOLD, councillor.

St. Johnsbury, *August* 5 1791. 5W7.

Massachusetts semi-annual
STATE LOTTERY TICKETS.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at his printingoffice in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

LORING ANDREWS.

FAIRHAVEN BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM AND BENJAMIN BUEL,

REQUEST *the countenance and patronage of the public in general, and of the merchants of Vermont in particular, in business, their father (among other masters) has been to Europe to obtain a knowledge of, namely, that of making the fashionable metal coat and vest buttons, of all kinds. They can assure all that incline to become their customers, that if stock is to be had, they will be able to afford them buttons, of any pattern they wish for, on easier terms than they can be purchased in Newyork, by the same quantity.*

They have set up the business next house to 'Squire Safford's tavern, in Fairhaven, where if the merchants will send their OLD PEWTER, COPPER *and* BRASS, *they shall receive such buttons as they wish for, and as many, if not more, than their materials would purchase in Newyork. As their greatest apprehension is the want of stock, they earnestly hope the patriotism, as well as the interest of the merchants, will induce them to do all in their power with regard to the collection of old pewter, copper and brass, and that they will take the cheapest and most direct method to convey it to them, for which they will pay no doubt to the satisfaction of the persons taking that trouble: and where any person is inclined to furnish them with considerable stock, they will let them have a larger quantity of buttons than it pays for—taking the remainder in merchant's goods or produce.*

The GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND WATCH-MAKING *business, is carried on by* WM. BUEL, *at the same place, as usual.*

Fairhaven, August 8, 1791. 2*tf*.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Johns, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November, January, and February next, at the house of Nathaniel Collins, in said Manchester, from one o'clock p. m. to six on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

NATHANIEL COLLINS,
ABEL BRISTOLL.

Manchester, July 15th, 1791.

ELIAS WILDER,
HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has set up and carries on the HATTING BUSINESS, at Middlebury-falls, in all its branches, with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

A JOURNEYMAN, that is a workman, will find constant employ, good wages, and good pay.

Middlebury, July 28, 1791. 2*tf*

SUMMER GOODS,
Just imported from EUROPE,

WHICH afford the greatest variety and cheapest GOODS that were ever offered for sale in the country, to be viewed at the store of the subscribers; where produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

CHARLES BOYLE, and CO.

Fairhaven, June 20, 1791.

⁂ CASH paid for FURS of al kinds.

☞ Wanted, a number of NAILORS and BLOOMERS. 5*tf*

WEBSTER'S SPELLING-BOOK,
For sale at this office.

The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 17, *of* Vol. IX.] MONDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1791. [WHOLE No. 433.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

ROBERT WHITE, & CO.

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A beautiful assortment of cordid dimity
Coloured, oriental, muslinet, jean and cotton vest patterns
Nankeen, chintz, olive, and purple shawls
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Black Barcelona ditto.
Black modes and persians
Cambrics and lawns
Yard wide irish linens
Men's and women's cotton hose
Ditto grey and pearl ditto
Dark, light, olive, bottle-green, and lead coloured jeans, jeanets, beavers, royal ribs, denims, deleurs, and fustians
Coloured sewing silk by the pound
White thread, number 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22, by ditto
Women's Leghorn hats, black, figured and plain
Men's beaver and buckskin gloves
Women's habit ditto
Real India nankeens, long pieces.

They are, as usual, supplied with a large stock of

PHILADELPHIA LEATHER,

Of the following description:

Elegant drawn calfskin boot legs
Soal and upper leather
Black grain'd and wax'd calfskins
Red Morocco, and
English bean soals.

ALSO,

A constant supply of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Together with

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, Sweet mountain, Old Port, Lisbon, and Teneriffe — WINES.

Bottled porter by the bottle or doz. together with a great number of other articles adapted to a store in this quarter: all which they are determined to sell *very cheap.*

Where may be had,

FRESH LIME JUICE,

Remarkably well flavored, which will be found very convenient for tavern keepers in the country, who cannot procure limes at all times, to be had by the single bottle or gallon.

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Lansingburgh, June 23, 1791. *tf.*

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WEBSTER'S SPELLING-BOOK

For sale at this office.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

Please to insert the following letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in Bennington.

SIR,

BEFORE I left Virginia, I had conceived but a very indifferent opinion of the northern states, and especially of the state of Vermont. I had formed the idea of a rough barren country, inhabited by a fierce, uncivilized, and very unpolished people. I made my tour up Connecticut river, east of the green mountains, near the northern boundary of your state, and returned on the western side, by the lake through Bennington. I must confess I was surprised and astonished beyond measure, to find a fertile luxuriant soil, cultivated by a virtuous, industrious and civilized set of inhabitants; many of whom lived in taste and elegance, and appeared not unacquainted with the polite arts.

The rapid progress in popularity and improvement, and the many surprizing incidents that have taken place during the short period of your existence as a state, will furnish materials for some able historian, to give the world an history, that shall be both entertaining and instructive. I conversed with men of genius, whose minds had been improved by a liberal education, and appeared to be well acquainted with the arts of state policy. But there was one thing that fell under my observation, which gave me some uneasiness, and which if not remedied in time, may prove fatal to those rights and liberties which you have purchased at so dear a rate. What I have reference to is the manner of electionneering.

The using of undue influence in matters of this kind, destroys that freedom of election, which ought to be held dear and sacred by a people who mean to secure their independence, and transmit the blessings of it to posterity.

This is an evil under which Greatbritain groans to this day, who are compeled to submit to the domination of those elected to office by bribery and corruption, and afterwards taxed to pay the expence. And tho' it sometimes happens that gentlemen of real worth are brought forward in this way, who honour their appointments, and are a blessing to society of which they are members: Yet in how many instances are men promoted, who are altogether unqualified for the higher walks of government into which they are introduced, and steal into office through the mistake of mankind. Had they continued in the more obscure paths of life, they might have proved good citizens as well as useful members of society; but their being placed in a sphere for public action, the business of which they are unacquainted with, proves a real injury to themselves, and intirely frustrates the end of their appointment.

There are some who thrust themselves forward by the mere dint of a brazen front, and those low intriguing arts despised by men of sense and honesty, by which they intimidate some and allure others of the lower class; whereas if such designing men, were only stripped of their property, and presented in their true light, would soon sink into their original nothingness, and become objects both of ridicule and contempt.

But I shall remark no farther; to conclude with the words of the poet,

In times of general agitation,
Some rise like scum in fermentation:
Who push and kick the whole world up-
Side down, to get themselves a-top:
And when they've gained their favourite point;
For want of strength cant move a joint:
As useless as a leaky cask,
Or like a *furnace* out of blast;
Who shortly must be laid aside,
Like horse, unfit to draw or ride.

France.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Friday June 24.

The sitting was opened by the report of the commissioners charged to examine the conduct of M. Montmorin with respect to the king's passport.

The commissioners stated, that having examined the registers, they had found that the passport had been obtained at the request of M. Simolin, the russian ambassador in France.

A deputation of the municipality of Paris presented to the assembly the two citizens who stopped the king.

M. Drouet then gave the following recital:

'I am the post-master of Sainte Menehoud, formerly a dragoon in the regiment of Conde. My comrade, William, was formerly a dragoon in the queen's regiment.

'On the 21st of June, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, two cariages and eleven horses baited at my house—I thought I recognised the queen; and perceiving a man at the back part of the carriage, on the left, I was struck with the resemblance of his countenance to the king's effigy on an assignat of 50 livres.

'These carriages were conducted by a detachment of dragoons, which succeeded a detachment of hussars, under pretence of protecting a treasure.—This escort confirmed me in my suspicions; particularly when I saw the commander of the detachment speak with great animation to one of the couriers. However, fearing to excite false alarms, being alone and having no opportunity of consulting any one I suffered the carriages to depart.

'But seeing immediately the dragoons making preparations to follow them, and observing that, after having asked horses for Verdun, the carriages took the road to Varennes, I went a cross road, in order to rejoin them.

'I arrived at Varennes before them, it was eleven o'clock at night, very dark, and every one gone to bed. The carriages were stopped in the street, by a dispute which had arose between the postillions and post-master of the place. The postmaster was desirous that they should stop and refresh their horses according to custom. The king on the contrary, was desirous to hasten his departure.

'I then said to my comrade, are you a staunch patriot!' 'don't doubt it,' replied he. 'Well (said I) the king is at Varennes. He must be stopped.' We then alighted, and reflected, that in order to insure success to our plan, it was necessary to baracade the street and the bridge by which the king was to pass.

'My companion and I then went to the bridge of Varennes; fortunately there was a carriage there loaded with furniture—we overturned it so as to render the road impassable; we then ran to seek the procureur de la commune, the mayor, the commandant of the national guard, and in a few minutes our number increased to eight men, who were all hearty in the cause.

'The commander of the national guard, accompanied by the procureur, approached the carriage, and asked the travellers who they were and where they were going?—The queen answered that they were in a hurry. A sight of the passport was then demanded. She at length gave her passport to two guards of honor who alighted and came to the inn.

When the passport was read, some said it was sufficient—we combated this opinion, because it was not signed by the president of the national assembly, as it should have been. If you are a foreigner, said we to the queen, how came you to have sufficient influence to have a detachment to follow you? How came you when you passed through Clermont to have sufficient influence to be followed by a first detachment?

In consequence of these reflections and our perseverence, it was determined that the travellers should not proceed till the following day. They alighted at the house of the procureur.

"Then the king said to us, "I am *the king*, these are my wife and children, We conjure you to treat us with that respect which the french have ever shewn their kings!

"The national guards immediately came in crowds—and at the same time the hussars arrived sword in hand—they endeavored to approach the house where the king was, but we let them know that if they persisted in taking him away they should not tear him from us alive.

"The commander of the national guards had the precaution to bring up two small field pieces, which he planted at the upper end of the street, and two others at the lower end, so that the hussars were between two fires. They were summoned to dismount. M. Jouglas refused; he said that he and his troop would guard the king. He was answered that the national guards would guard him without his assistance. He persisted in his resolution; upon which the commander of the national guards gave orders to the gunners to form their ranks and to fire. They took their matches in their hands but the cannon were not then loaded.

"In a word, the commander of the national guards, and the national guards, acted so judiciously, that they contrived to disarm the hussars. The king was then made a prisoner!

"Having thus fulfilled our duty we returned home, amidst the applause of our fellow citizens; and we are come to lay before the national assembly the homage of our services.'

Monday *June* 27.

DECLARATION of the KING, to the deputies of the national assembly.

"I observe, gentlemen, by your commission, that nothing like an interrogatory is meant; but I am desirous of complying with the wishes of the national assembly, and I shall never decline publishing the motives of my conduct. The motives for my journey were the outrages and the threats offered to my family and to myself, on the 18th of last April. Subsequent to that period, I and my family had frequently been insulted and menaced in several writings, and the authors of these have remained unpunished. I conceived that the safety of my family and my own person forbad me to continue any longer in Paris. I wished to leave it; and it was for the purpose of departing with less interruption that I preferred the night time. My intentions never were to quit the kingdom. I had not concerted any measures whatsoever, either with foreign powers or with french emigrants beyond the kingdom. The circumstance of apartments being prepared for my reception at Montmedy, may be adduced as a proof that I had no design to pass the frontiers. I chose this place, because being fortified, my family might have remained in security; and because, being thus near the frontiers, I should have been more at hand to resist every attempt to invade France. Here in the case of an invasion, I could immediately have presented myself in the post of danger. In short I chose Montmedy, even at the time when I might have chosen any other retreat. One of my principal motives was to reestablish the vigor of the government, and to render myself secure. Had I felt an inclination to depart from the kingdom, I should not, upon the very same day have sent my declaration to the national assembly, but I should have waited for the moment of having passed the frontiers. I always adhered to the desire of returning to Paris. It is in this sense that the last expressions in my memorial should be understood: '*Frenchmen! and above all citizens of Paris what pleasure shall I feel to be among you!*' I had not in the carriage, more than the sum of 13200 livres in gold, and 560000 livres in assignats; and these were inclosed within the port folio which has been returned to me by the department.

"I did not communicate my intentions to monsieur until within a short time previous to my departure; and he only proceeded into a foreign state with the intention of returning to Montmedy, but without taking the same road. Several days before I had ordered the three persons who attended me, to provide themselves the dresses of couriers, in which they might bear my dispatches. It was not until the preceding evening that I told them they were to accompany me. I only took a passport for going out of the kingdom because none is granted by the office of foreign affairs for the interior parts of the kingdom; neither was the road marked out even at all pursued. I never made any other protestations than those which I addressed to the assembly on the day of my departure; and these do not bear so much upon the ground work of the principles of the constitution, as upon the form of sanctions, upon the deficiency of that freedom which I ought to enjoy, and upon the point, that as the constitutional decrees were not presented to me in one mass, I could not possibly judge of them in a collective view, and altogether. The principal part of this memorial rests on the defect of the administrative and executive measures. I was sensible during my journey, that the public opinion was decidedly in favor of the constitution. I did not conceive that I could fully have ascertained the nature of this public opinion at Paris; but upon the road, and in consequence of all the elucidations which, as the result of my enquiries, flashed upon my mind, I became convinced, as I now am, how indispensibly necessary it is, even for the constitution to give power to those officers of the state who are appointed for the maintenance of public order. As soon as I could ascertain the nature of the public opinion, I did not hesitate to sacrifice my personal interests to the welfare of my people, this being the great object of all my wishes and desires.

"I shall willingly forget all the unpleasant circumstances that I have experienced, to secure the peace and happiness of the nation."

[The king, after reading this declaration, observed—That he had omitted to add, that his son's governess and the ladies in his suite, were apprized of his departure but a short time only before it took place; and the king signed it with us.]

Signed, LOUIS.

TRONCHET, DUPORT, DANDRE.

DECLARATION of the QUEEN.

"I declare, that the king being desirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have dissuaded me from following him; for, that I never will consent to quit him, my whole conduct for these two years past has given sufficient proofs. I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the confidence and persuasion that I had that he would never quit the kingdom. Had he been so inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him. The governess of my daughter, who had been indisposed for five weeks, did not receive orders for departure till the evening preceding. She had not even taken any clothes with her—I was obliged to lend her some. She was absolutely ignorant of our destination—The three couriers neither knew the destination nor the object of the journey—they were supplied from time to time with money upon the road, and received our orders as we proceeded. The two *femmes de chambre* did not receive orders till the moment of our departure. One of them whose husband was in the palace had not an opportunity of seeing him. Monsieur and madame separated from us and took the road to Mons, only to avoid embarrassment, and to prevent delay from the want of horses upon the road. They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the palace by passing through the apartment of mr. Villequier; and that we might not be perceived we went seperately, and at some distance of time from each other.

[After reading over this declaration to the queen, she acknowledged it to be such a declaration as she intended to make, and signed it with us.

(Signed) MARIE ANTONIETTE.

TRONCHET, DUPORT, DANDRE.

THE KING's RETURN TO PARIS.

Mr. Whiffin, one of the messengers arrived at the treasury, at twelve yesterday, June 29, with expresses from our ambassador at Paris. The dispatches contain an account of the arrival of their most christian majesties and their royal highnesses the dauphin and the princess Elizabeth, about three in the afternoon on Friday last, escorted by a strong detachment of the national guards, under the protection of three members of the national assembly, messrs. Barnave, Peythien, and la Tour Mauburg, with the mayor of Varennes, (where he was arrested) who had given their solemn faith for his safety. The concourse of armed citizens that lined the roads at least ten miles from Paris, is said to be immense. Their majesties entered the capital in an open chariot, between whom was seated one of the three commissioners nominated by the national assembly to conduct them on their return: another of the commissioners was seated in like manner between the dauphin and his sister; the third chariot contained two prisoners, said to be those who bore the principal part in conducting the royal family's rout toward Mentz. Before those two prisoners, who were in heavy irons, were two of the national guard, seated on the front of the carriage with their arms rested against them. He was received at the city by M. de la Fayette, accompanied by M. Bailie, (the mayor) and other general officers.

At some distance followed a cabriolet with the two ladies of the bedchamber of madame Royale and madame Elizabeth. Last of all came an open chariot covered with laurel, on which, as a triumphal car was placed the soldier of the national guard, who with so much courage and address intercepted at Varennes the progress of the royal family.

When the king arrived at the gate, the streets were lined with 80,000 armed citizens, who at the same time kept the public peace, and observed a profound silence.

The appearance was, beyond description tremendous, he was conducted first to the hotel de ville, where he was received with great tenderness by the mayor and municipality; many of whom shed tears at the disgrace and contempt to which their sovreign had subjected himself.

At the moment when the carriage of the king and queen stopped before the palace, the utmost fleadiness of demeanor was observed by the people, whom two years of liberty had taught how liberty ought to be maintained, and how the sovereignty of nations ought to be exercised. Nothing but the cry of *la loi, la loi*, resounded on every side. In the manner and circumstances of this invocation there was something indeed very awful, and which, to the breasts of the guilty, must have conveyed peculiar terror.

The following bill was posted up in the Fauxburg of St. Antoine:

WHOEVER SHALL APPLAUD THE KING
SHALL
BE SOUNDLY CUDGELLED!
WHOEVER SHALL INSULT HIM
SHALL
BE HANGED!!

June 30. "On Saturday last the ministers, in a body, waited upon the king, at a time when he was surrounded by all the royal family, and represented to him the danger to which he had exposed their persons by his journey. M Montmorin in particular, who had run a considerable risk by the manner in which without his knowledge, a passport had been obtained, affected the king and queen very much by his representation of the events of the day on which they departed.

"It now appears that every thing was well concerted for the escape of the king. The fugitives at Brussels were so fully persuaded that the king would effect his purpose, that a thousand of them with white cockades went out of Brussels to meet him!

"The plan of the king is now reported with confidence to have been as follows: He was to go to Montmedi. If the garrison of Mentz would receive him, he was to shut himself up in that town: if not, to pass on to Luxembourg. At all events he was to assemble the refugee members of the former parliaments—to hold a bed of justice, and to propose the articles of the royal sitting of the 23rd of June 1789, with some additions. He was then to enjoin the ministers to receive no orders but from him; and the people to pay no taxes but to him. A general amnesty was then to be offered, from which sixtyfour persons were to be excepted, who were to be delivered up to him. Lastly, he was to invite all those who continued attached to him to join him, and was to march towards Paris; which, had the other parts of the plan succeeded, would not have been difficult, as there is not a single fortified town betwixt Paris and Mentz.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, *June* 27.

The couquerors of the Bastile again came to renew their oath.

M. Tronchet, who had just received a note from the king, said that his majesty desired to see the commissioners at eleven o'clock; but, he added that the comissioners did not think it proper to comply with this desire without the orders of the assembly. The assembly ordered them to wait on the king.

In half an hour the same deputy returned, and said that the commissioners had found the king in his bedchamber, who told them that he had sent for them to add that he had forgotten, in his declaration to mention his having given orders to M. Bouille to protect him on his journey to Montmedi.

The Commissioners having told the king that the assembly was informed of this circumstance, his majesty replied, I knew not that these orders were known. I have nothing more to add; my only intention was to inform you that I had given those orders."

M. Desmuniers then made his report, in the name of the committee of constitution, on the forms to be observed in the choice of a governor to the presumptive heir of the crown. One article alone was productive of debates. This was "whether the members of the Legislature be eligible to this office."

It was at length determined in the negative.

Art. 1. Previously to the nomination of the governor to the presumptive heir of the crown, a list of the citizens qualified for that office, shall be drawn up.

Art. 2. The members of the national assembly, divided into Bureaux, shall make the necessary scrutiny. Two secretaries shall add together the scrutinies of all the Bureaux. The list of those who are qualified shall be reported to the assembly, and shall be printed.

Art. 3. The election shall be by a plurality of votes. The votes may be not only for any of those on the list, but for any one citizen. No members of the assembly shall be elected.

Art. 4. The Governor appointed shall, before the assembly, take an oath to watch over the life, and to promote the health of the presumptive heir, and to be responsible for his person.

Art. 5. All persons in the service of the presumptive heir shall be under the orders of the governor.

Art. 6. The national assembly will immedately apply themselves to the formation of a plan of education for the presumptive heir, in pursuance of a former decree.

At the opening of the evening sitting, a letter from Dunkirk was read, giving information that the officers of the regiment of the colonel-general, had run away to Ypres, & had taken with them the colours, & the whole baggage. They had also attempted to corrupt the soldiers, and to entice them to desert.

A bank was to be their treasurer. His apartments have been searched, and in them were found 50 000 livers in silver 200 000 livers going beyond the frontiers were also intercepted. The trunks of the fugitive officers have been seized, therefore it is supposed they will soon be shirtless.

Intelligence from the frontiers.

By order of the president, the following letters were read to the assembly:

"*Paris, June* 29.

"The directors have the honor to inform the national assembly, that the Spaniards have entered our department by three different routs. We want troops of the line, arms, and ammunition. We shall attentively communicate such intelligence to the national assembly as the circumstances of the time may render expedient."

Bourdeaux, June 31.

"We received this moment from Pau, a letter of the 29th, announcing the entry of the spanish troops in the vallies of Bareton and Aspe, and the country called Soule. We have with all promptitude taken the necessary measures to send them ammunition, and a detachment of national troops for we have neither troops of the line nor commandant of a division. We have ordered M. Fonilace, director of the Basse Pyrenees who is now here, to repair immediately to his post. He will do the needful, and without delay send thither officers of trust to command the troops we shall assemble. Rely upon our zeal; we have sworn to live freemen, or to die, and we will keep our oath unshaken.

Signed by the directorate, De la GIRONDE"

The department *de la Moselle* acquainted the assembly with their receipt of a printed copy of Bouille's impudent letter. Several copies were distributed among the people—their multiplicity by no means alarms the department, for they well know, that power acts, and has no necessity to menace.

All Paris has been alarmed by the arrival of an express from the directory of the department of the Loire, containing an accout of an english armament of five ships of the line, and twenty six smaller vessels, who appeared on the 28th of last month on the coast.

The national guards of the country and adjoining towns had been instantly called forth, the municipal and military officers had consulted together, and upwards of 100,000 men were assembled when the courier came away.

A letter, however, received soon after from Nantz, and read immediately by the president, relieved the minds of the assembly and the public at large, as it appeared that this pretended descent from England, was nothing more than a rumour occasioned by the flight of two or three hundred aristocrates, and the formidable fleet, a few light vessels hired by them, on purpose to effect their escape!

LISLE, *June* 7. The national guard in the village of Lesquin stopped an ecclesiastic, who had a considerable quantity of louis-d'ors and one bag of silver, in the carriage, the whole weighing 169lb. besides this, a quantity of assignats, and some rouleaux of Louis, were found upon his person. This money is said to have been the first payment of a million to be furnished by the late abbot of St. Bertin to the cardinal de Rohan, to hasten the passage of the Rhine. Thus the counter-revolution has received another pull-back.

England.

LONDON, *July* 7. The national assembly, it is said, have determined that the king, by passing beyond the distance of twenty leagues from Paris, without the consent of the national assembly, had, according to the constitutional decrees, sanctioned by himself, committed a formal abdication of the throne; that he was declared to be deposed; that the dauphin was entitled to the crown, and should govern under a commission of regency, the members of which would be appointed as soon as possible; and that his education should be superintended by three commissioners, and by visitors chosen by the national assembly.

The dauphin is now in his seventh year, having been born March 27, 1785.

We hear that the emperor has ordered his ambassador at Paris, to inform the national assembly, that he expects to find the queen of France, his sister, shall be permitted to live in safety, and quiet at the french court; or that they will take care to have her properly conveyed to the frontiers of Germany. In the latter case the emperor declares, that every provision becoming her distinguished rank shall await her.

The count de Cifuentes has ordered all those confined in the various goals in Spain, to be brought to an immediate trial, and either liberated or punished, according to the proofs adduced against them. This minister has also expressly commanded, that arbitrary imprisonments shall henceforth cease, and that no one shall be takeninto custody without the most satisfactory proofs of guilt. Thus the late revolution in France seems to have benefitted the condition of mankind over all Europe.

It will never be forgotten in Poland that on the memorable 3rd of May the patriotic king Stanislaus Augustus discharged his guards. In the procession from the senate house to the church, and from the latter place to his own palace, he absolutely refuse to have a single man of his usual guard with him, but mixed with the senators and citizens at large, and frequently was engaged in the crowd.

—"Well," said he, at the close of the evening, "thank God not a single drop of blood has been shed. Perhaps one of the greatest misfortunes that has happened today, has lighted upon myself, for I have lost my hat in the crowd."

A special messenger arrived at the imperial ambassador's on Saturday last, who is one of the emperor's body-guards: he was only seven hours on his passage from Ostend. A long conference took place between Mr. Pitt and his excellency on Monday, in consequence of the dispatches he brought over. The report is, that they contained information that the emperor has been prevailed on again to join his forces with those of Russia against the Porte—that the danes have determined to join Russia in disputing the passage of the english fleet up the Baltic; and that Sweden has determined, in case of a rupture between Russia and this country, to re-commence hostilities against the former.

July 7. Baron Horix, referandery of the chancery of the empire at Vienna, has just published a work, which is much spoken of. Its object is to prove, that every citizen of Germany, who was born free, has, by virtue of such freedom, a right to aspire to any public employment or charge whatever;—and that the exclusive right which is claimed by the nobility, has no other foundation, than barbarous prejudice sanctioned by ignorance.

We seem to have at length reached the happy æra, when all gothic governments throughout Europe, are to vanish, and make room for governments founded on justice and reason, and conformable to the grand object, for which societies were originally instituted. Despotism and feudality are now at their last gasp. Mankind are determined to be no longer led like a herd of brutes. In lieu of an unnatural instinct, they have substituted the light of reason, which now brings forth to view those rights, that have been too long concealed from the eyes of the people, and those who govern them.

From the (CHARLESTON) CITY GAZETTE.

Little Tennassee, June 1.

SIR,

Since the departure of captain Swan from this, nothing of moment having occurred, I have not wrote to you of late.

Early in April last I received a letter from governor Blount, informing me of a certain messrs. Cox, Gilbert and Strother, who were preparing to set out with a considerable party of armed men, from a place in his government, towards the tract of country said to be the purchase of the Tennassee company, and there to attempt to settle a number of adventurers who had engaged in that scheme; and that he urged to them the evil tendency of so daring a violation of the treaty of Newyork; to which they replied, they would effect their purposes or perish in the attempt. The governor advised the Cherokees of the same, and recommended to the indians in general to remove the intruders wherever they should be found within the indian limits, and I have sent out a force of my warriors on the same affair.

Capt. Swan, no doubt, has informed you of the intemperate conduct of the georgians on the late treaty being published, and they continue much in the same temper. Regardless of the articles which give the power of regulating our own trade, and in contempt of gov. Telfair's prohibitory proclamation, the frontier is infested with petty trading houses, which houses the indians are enticed to visit, by giving them spiritous liquors, and when intoxicated, are always stript of their hunts, and often personally abused. Such conduct is the source of eternal dispute, to the great vexation of official people on both sides.

An indian of the Cowetas town has been killed, and a camp plundered of skins, and honey, &c.

No hasty revenge has been taken, owing to the care of the chiefs; satisfaction has been demanded, and as usual, it will be refused.

At our general meeting in April last, the articles of treaty explained to the nation, and in regard to the limits, it turned out as I told you at Newyork. The Appalachy or Southfork will not be given up, as the source of that branch of the Oconee are or extend to the northward of the Cherokee country, and nearly approach the pretended purchase of the Tennassee company.

They unanimously agree to cede from the main branch of the Oconee which is on the north side; from thence runs a north east coast across the Tulgaloo mountain, and down the river to the old line; the boundary begins far above the present highest settlement on the river, and its extent across to the mountain, is nearly 300 miles, and its breadth varying from twenty-five to seventy miles, as the river runs, and comprehends all the level country of those waters: the hilly and swampy grounds are reserved for hunting. The georgians never pretended to ask more till the year 1789, and the nation desire me to say, that they trust to the justice and moderation of the federal government, that more will not be insisted on.——They further observe, that it was usually stipulated on former cessions, for the lands to be settled by an honest people, who would prove peaceable and good neighbors, in compliance with which, the british planted a quaker colony on a former purchase; at present the lands have been sported away among the georgians by horseracing and card matches, and of course it has become the refuge of cheats, robbers and vagabonds of all countries, who by a disorderly conduct keep both countries in a state of eternal warfare.

The bearer Michael Jones, was, as he informs, one of a party of surveyors sent out to the western country on government service, and was taken by the Oquepas indians, and delivered up to the spaniards, coming recommended to me from Pensacola, and going for Philadelphia, have judged it a safe opportunity to send this by. With most respectful compliments to your family, I am, with sincere and great esteem

Sir, your most obedint servant,

ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.

Honorable major general Knox.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Sept.* 19.

The lengthy and important French accounts must plead our apology for a deficiency in respect to domestic occurrences. Our correspondents will excuse delay in publishing their pieces, for the same reason.

WHEREAS *application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Hubbardton, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to notify and warn a meeting of said proprietors —These are therefore to notify and warn said proprietors, to meet at the dwellinghouse of mr. John Bowman, innholder, in Clarendon, on the second Thursday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz.* 1. *To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.* 2. *To choose a proprietors clerk and other officers that may be necessary in said propriety.* 3 *To see whether the proprietors will ratify the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such a part of them as they may see necessary, or set them aside.* 4. *To see whether they will divide the whole or any part of the land in said town, into divisions, and make surveys accordingly.* 5. *To see whether the proprietors will agree to preambulate the town lines. And when met, to act or vote upon any matter or thing which may be judged for the good of the propriety.* 6th. *To see if the proprietors will agree to raise a tax to defrey necessary expenses*

ELIHU SMITH, justice of peace.

Clarendon, August 22, 1791. 7—9

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October* 1789, *grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Georgia, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads in said town, which labor has been done and the accounts of the committee allowed by the county courts of said county of Chittenden. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and landowners of said town, that there will be sold at public vendue, at the house of col. Benjamin Holmes, in said town, on the fifteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a necessary proportion of each delinquent's share of land, as will pay said tax and legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment to the subscriber.*

FRANCIS DAVIS, collector.

Georgia, August 30, 1791. 7W9

THE *subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Scranton, late of Sunderland, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Mondays of November and December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Lemuel Bradley, in Sunderland. No account will be allowed unless properly attested.*

GIDEON BROWNSON,
SAMUEL BARTLET.

Sept. 7th, 1791.

STRAYED *from the subscriber some time toward the latter end of July last, or the beginning of August, three colts, viz. one two year old mare colt, bright bay, not large of her age, had a belt on when she went away, one yearling horse colt, black or dark roan, rather large of his age, and one yearling mare, a red roan, about middling for size. Any person that will take up said colts and return them, or give information to the subscriber where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by me*

DAVID HAYNES.

Bennington, Sept. 12, 1791. 7-9

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Samuel Caswell, of Ballstown, on the night of the 11th inst. a bright bay horse, mixed in with white hair, ring boned on both hind feet, branded on the near thigh with the letter H or K, thus [illegible]; said horse is 7 or 8 years old—natural trotter. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and return them to the said Samuel Caswell, or to capt. Samuel Dimmock, in Pownal, in Vermont, or to the subscriber in Springfield, in the county of Otsego, or secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a handsome reward, and reasonable charges—by

DAVID CASWELL.

Dated at Ballstown, the 12th of September 1791. } 7-9

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

If you deem the following worthy insertion, by giving it a place you will oblige a customer.

THREE gentlemen who late in converse sat,
Thoughts bumper-rais'd inspir'd a learned chat,
Aspiring fancy fled on airy wings,
From *well-prim'd* grog to supernatural things.
One said the moon was nothing but a fog,
The second said, he'd lay a nip of grog
'Twas like the earth—because he could espy,
Both land and water with his naked eye;
The third, a grave, well-fat'ned, witty man,
Slowly arose, and gracefully began,
My friends, I have a proof its weight will bear,
It is not land which we discover there,
For if it was, the jobbers of Newyork,
Would have their patents there, and men to work.

EPIGRAM

"My dear," in merry mood, cries Jack to Nan,
"We're cuckolds all in town, except one man;
"Can you guess who he is, my virtuous wife?"
Quoth Nan, "I cannot think, upon my life!"

ANDREW CATHCART & Co.

Have opened a large and very general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

AND

GROCERIES,

At DOUGLAS's tavern, in LANSINGBURG.

AS they have imported their goods directly from London, they are enabled and determined to supply country traders and others very cheap for cash or wheat.

They have also a very general assortment of IRON MONGERY and CUTLERY, also WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8. Also, POT ASH KETTLES of a very large size, of BOG ORE, cast bottom downwards.

LIKEWISE,

JAMAICA SPIRITS and RUM,
BRANDY and GIN,
TEAS of all kinds, and SUGARS,
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE,
A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,
BROAD CLOTHS from 6 to 36s.
With almost every other article in general use in the country.

Lansingburgh, *August* 25, 1791. 6tf.

FRESH GOODS.

CALDWELL AND MYNDERSE,

Have just received a large assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS;

Imported in the last vessels From LONDON.

WHICH they will sell remarkably low for CASH, WHEAT, POTT & PEARL-ASHES, and almost all kinds of PRODUCE.

Manchester, May 10, 1791. 51tf.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A good, serviceable

Saddle HORSE,

FOR which MEDICINES will be given in exchange—by

MICAH J. LYMAN.

Bennington, Sept. 5, 1791. 5t7

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Johns, late of Manchester, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November, January, and February next, at the house of Nathaniel Collins, in said Manchester, from one o'clock p. m. to six on each of said days.

No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

NATHANIEL COLLINS,
ABEL BRISTOLL.

Manchester, July 15th, 1791.

THE proprietors of Barton, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that a tax of one pound thirteen shillings on each proprietor's right, was granted by said property, at a legal meeting, holden at Brattleborough, the 11th day of February 1790, to defray the expenses of dividing said town and other legal charges. The proprietors are therefore requested to pay said tax to me the subscriber, immediately, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

DANIEL CAHOON, *collector.*

Lyndon, August 12 1791. 5W7

ELIAS WILDER,

HATTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has set up and carries on the HATTING BUSINESS, at Middlebury-falls, in all its branches, with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

A JOURNEYMAN, that is a workman, will find constant employ, good wages, and good pay.

Middlebury, July 28, 1791. 2tf

FAIRHAVEN BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM AND BENJAMIN BUEL,

REQUEST *the countenance and patronage of the public in general, and of the merchants of Vermont in particular, in business, their father (among other matters) has been to Europe to obtain a knowledge of, namely, that of making the fashionable metal coat and vest buttons, of all kinds. They can assure all that incline to become their customers, that if stock is to be had; they will be able to afford them buttons, of any pattern they wish for, on easier terms than they can be purchased in Newyork, by the same quantity.*

They have set up the business next house to Squaire Safford's tavern, in Fairhaven, where if the merchants will send their OLD PEWTER, COPPER *and* BRASS, *they shall receive such buttons as they wish for, and as many, if not more, than their materials would purchase in Newyork. As their greatest apprehension is the want of stock, they earnestly hope the patriotism, as well as the interest of the merchants, will induce them to do all in their power with regard to the collection of old pewter, copper and brass, and that they will take the cheapest and most direct method to convey it to them, for which they will pay no doubt to the satisfaction of the persons taking that trouble: and where any person is inclined to furnish them with considerable stock, they will let them have a larger quantity of buttons than it pays for—taking the remainder in merchant's goods or produce.*

The GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND WATCH-MAKING *business, is carried on by* WM. BUEL, *at the same place, as usual.*

Fairhaven, August 8, 1791. 2tf.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Barton, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of mr. Daniel Reniff, in Lyndon, in said county, on the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. to choose a moderator, clerk, and to see if they will except the return of the survey and draft for their lands into severalty, and do any other business that shall be thought necessary when met.

JONATHAN ARNOLD, councillor.

St. Johnsbury, *August* 5 1791. 5W7.

THE proprietors and landowners of Wolcot, in the county of Chittenden and state of Vermont, who have not paid the 2d. tax, assessed on each acre, by the legislature, at their session in October 1789, for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town, are hereby directed to pay said tax forthwith to the subscriber, or so much of said land on each delinquent's right, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Samuel Lane, esq; in Burlington, in the county of Chittenden, on the 13th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and all legal cost. The original grantees of the rights unpaid are as follows.

Benjamin Seeley,	Judah Burton
Aaron Comstock,	William Dean
John Penear	David Crockerdon
Samuel Lane	Gad Austin
James Waters	Silas Morgan
Abraham Stephens	Elisha Tyler
Seth Austin	Enoch Shephard
Joel Baldwin	Samuel Shed,
Silas Pettibone	David Picksley

LEVI TAYLOR, collector.

Wolcot, August 16, 1791. 6B8

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable farm situate in the town of PAWLET, in the county of RUTLAND, state of VERMONT, now in the possession of ELKANAH COBB, adjoining the farm of Jonathan Willard, containing one hundred and thirty six acres of the best arable and meadow land, the greater part of which is at present highly cultivated. There are on the premises, a good dwelling house, barn, store, cornhouse, and an oil mill. The dwellinghouse and store stand at the junction of two public roads, one of which is the main road to the lakes. The place is exceedingly well calculated, from the richness of the soil and its public situation, in a flourishing part of the state for a farmer or merchant.

Any persons inclined to purchase on application to the subscribers, residing in the city of Albany, and state of Newyork, will be made acquainted with the terms of sale, and receive from them an indisputable title. Possession of the farm will be delivered to the purchaser, on the first of April next.

ROBERT HENRY, jun.
ROBERT R. HENRY.

Albany, *September* 1, 1791. 16-3m.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and land holders of the town of Chittenden, county of Rutland, state of Vermont, that their lands are taxed fivepence on the pound, on the list of* 1790, *with the following sums affixed to my ratebill.*

The following proprietors are taxed 1s2 *each.*

Gershom Beach	*Benjamin Averist*
Thomas Spring	*John Fasset, jun.*
Nathaniel Chipman	*Israel Elsworth*
Silas Whitney	*Moses Robinson*
Darius Chipman	*Benedict Alford*
Samuel Beach	*Libeus Johnson*
Eleazer Davis	*Hezekiah Gould*
Ebenezer Pitcher	*Noah Merwin*
Henry Lake	*Jabesh Edgerton*
George Lake	*James Murdock*
Silas Page	*John Page*
Zadok Averist	*Nathaniel Cutter*
James Everts	*John Cutter*
David Lee, jun.	*Jesse Burke*
Reuben Cowley	*Elihu Smith*
Robert Graham	*David Smith*
Sarah Stiles	*Gershom Beach 2nd.*
James Carpenter	

The following are delinquent 3s1 1-2 *each.*

Thomas Chittenden half the first div. and the 2d division.
Nathan Richardson, do. *Asahel Humphries, do.*

The following delinquent 2s1 *each.*

Ezra Root, 2d division	*Nathaniel Ladd*
Samuel Lilly, jun do.	*Daniel Foot*
Timothy Chittenden, do.	*and John Dagget, do.*
Elisha Adams, do.	*Adonijah Montague, 1st div.*

The following are delinquent 1s0 1-2 *each.*

Thomas Rowley and Dan Brand jun. 2nd division.

Unless said taxes are paid, on or before the fourth Monday of October next, so much of their land will be sold, at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in said Chittenden, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with costs.

THOMAS KEELER, collector.

Chittenden, June 10, 1791. 6B8

THIS is to notify the nonresident proprietors and landowners of the town of Charlotte, in the county of Chittenden and state of Vermont, that so much of their lands as is necessary to raise their proportion of the five penny state tax, granted by the hon. general assembly in October 1789 and 1790, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in said Charlotte, on the 20th of October next, at nine o'clock in the morning, if settlement be not previously made.

Delinquents in the tax of 1789.

	s	d		s	d
Dan Wing	5	2	John Hoag Merchant,	5	2
John Lawrence	7	3	John Cromwell	5	2
John Burling	5	2	Nehemiah Merrit	2	1
Walter Franklin	4	2	Isaac Corsa	3	1
Thomas Franklin, jr	3	1	Daniel Chace	1	8
David Ferris	7	3	Elijah Doty	7	3
Thomas Darling	3	1	Peter Palmer	7	3
Theod. Atkinson, esq.	3	1	Nathaniel Patten	7	3
Mark H. Wentworth, esq.	6	9	Patridge Thatcher	3	1
John Temple, esq.	5	2	Joseph Ferris	3	1
John Nelson, esq.	5	2	John Hitchcock	5	2
Benjamin Ferris,	1	1	Benning Wentworth, esq.	10	5
Jonathan Aikin	5	2	John Field	6	8
Josiah Aikin	5	2	Samuel Field	2	1
			David Perrigo	2	1

Delinquents in the tax of 1790.

William Field	5	2	Anthony Trip	3	1
John Lawrence	5	10	Elias Palmer	5	2
John Burling	5	2	Daniel Merrit	3	1
John Franklin	1	9	Daniel Wing	4	3
Walter Franklin	7	3	Samuel Coe	5	2
Samuel Franklin	7	3	John Hoag Merchant,	4	2
Tho. Franklin, jun.	5	2	John Cromwell	2	1
Robert Caswell,	7	3	John Hoag 2d,	4	2
David Ferriss	4	2	John Wing	1	6
Thomas Darling	3	1	Nehemiah Merrit	3	3
Theodore Atkinson, esq.	1	8	Isaac Corsa	3	1
Mark H. Wentworth, esq.	1	7	Daniel Chase	1	7
John Temple, esq.	4	4	Elijah Doty	7	3
John Nelson, esq.	5	5	Peter Palmer	7	3
George Frost, esq.	3	1	Josiah Bull	5	2
William Forrester,	3	1	JohnBrownson	2	4
Daniel Davis	3	2	Stewart Southgate	5	2
Benjamin Ferris	1	1	Nathaniel Patten	7	8
Jonathan Akin	3	1	Elijah West	3	1
Benjamin Ferris, ju.	6	2	Partridge Thatcher	3	5
Josiah Akin	4	1	Benning Wentworth, esq.	10	5
Abraham Thomas	7	3	James Franklin	7	3

CHARLES GRANT, constable.

Charlotte, August 12, 1791. 6—8

Massachusetts semi-annual

STATE LOTTERY TICKETS.

FOR sale by the subscriber, at his printing office in Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

LORING ANDREWS.

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 18, *of* Vol. IX.] MONDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1791. [WHOLE No. 434.

Printed and published (every MONDAY) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office, a few rods south of the courthouse, BENNINGTON.

Foreign Affairs.

France.

FRENCH PENAL CODE.

The following are the principal articles of it:

1. The punishment of death shall continue to be inflicted on the perpetrators of certain crimes.

2. The punishment of death shall consist in the simple privation of life, without mutilation or torture, in any case whatever.

3. Every one condemned to death shall be beheaded. [This was opposed by many enlightened members, who were afraid that it might make the people ferocious, by accustoming them to the sight of blood.]

4. Certain crimes shall be punished by hard labour.

5. Those condemned to hard labour shall be employed for the benefit of the state, eihereby working within their respective prisons, or by draining marshes, exploring mines, assisting in the naval arsenals, or in any other manner pointed out by the legislature.

6. Criminals of this description shall have an iron bullet attached to one of his feet, and linked to a chain.

7. This species of punishment shall not be perpetual.

8. When the criminal is a woman or girl, this punishment shall be changed into solitary confinement.

9. The women and girls so confined, shall be employed in laboring for the benefit of the state.

10. The respective administrators of the departments shall decide upon the employment most proper to be adopted in the prisons or *Masons de Force.*

[It would be in vain to specify the prodigious number of addresses that continue to be poured in from all parts of the French empire: each of them breaths an enthusiastic attachment to the late memorable and glorious revolution; it would therefore be equally superfluous and unnecessary to particularise the contents. We cannot, however, resist the temptation of transcribing the present *ex uno disce omnes.*]

Loyalty of the department of the Seine to the nation.

A deputation fron the electors in the department of the Seine and Marne was admitted to the bar. It mentions, that they had met to transact some business previous to the election of the deputies to the ensuing legislature; but that, being interrupted by the alarming circumstances, they had separated, having first resolved to renew their oaths to live and die free.

"We swear," say they to the assembly, to obey all your decrees, and especially those which you have formed since the dissertion of the first public functionary from the empire.

"Continue, wise legislators, the great work which you have undertaken, and fear not that any power will dare to attempt its destruction. All patriots are more firmly united than ever; rivalship and dissention have ceased. It is in such circumstancies, that the true friends of liberty ought to rally around the law, and shelter themselves under her sacred shield. The law alone can save empires; the law alone can unite the inhabitants of a vast country, can animate them with the spirit, can inspire them with the same will, and constitute all individual powers into one force which overcomes all obstacles. A free people can only triumph by the law.

"You are our representatives—our legislators—the power of the nation is in your hands. We promise you a courage equal to your own, and the readiest submission to the law. We shall not imitate those who have perjured themselves. Every individual wish should vanish before the will of the nation."

Answer of the president.

"In a political crisis, produced by efforts against the public liberty, every citizen is eager to shew his devotion to his country;—his readiness to confirm that social bond, which has been in vain attempted to be broken.——This crisis has only served to prove, that a political organization, established upon the principles of natural right, and founded upon the love of one's country, is as indestructable as the love of liberty, when once that sacred fire has been lighted in the hearts of French citizens.

"The electors of the department of the Seine and Marne afford a useful example to all electors of their submission to the law. In a short time they will have to appoint our successors: they will name those who are to consolidate our work. The steadiness of the people assures us, that our labors will be continued with the same activity, since their noble humanity has prevented all interior trouble, and their valour and confidence have saved us from those without.

"The national assembly, satisfied in each respect both as to your conduct and your homage, invites you to assist at this sitting."

Other addresses, abounding with sentiments of attachment to the national assembly, and declaring the satisfaction of the people in the present form of government, were read. One from the department of Gironde mentions, that in one morning, that of the 23d of June, two thousand four hundred national-guards enrolled themselves as ready to go wherever the service of the state required them.

The assembly then with great coolness, proceeded through twenty articles of a decree presented some time since for the preservation and the classing of fortified places.

M. D'ESTAING

The following letter from M. d'Estaing to the president was read.

Paris, June 27.

"No conduct can be intrusive which expresses the good will of a fellow citizen. I know not what officer in this department is appointed to receive the military oath, and therefore I send it in writing to the national assembly. I intreat them to receive this assurance of my readiness for the defence of the constitution. I am already both a lieutenant general by land, and an admiral by sea, and I wish that there was a new element, in which I might fight for the constitution."

MONTMEDY.

It appears that under pretence of forming an encampment, Montmedy, where the king of the french hoped to find an asylum against the prosecutions of his own subjects had been filled with an astonishing number of tents.

The people there had been, for some time before the escape of the king, baking bread day and night. A large quantity of oxen had been bought. The town was, in short, full of all kinds of provision and warlike ammunition.

Montmedy is situated on a mountain, which commands the road which leads to Metz, to Stonay, and to Sedan. It is exceedingly strong both by nature and art.

In the reign of Lewis XIV. it sustained, during forty days, with open trenches, a vigorous siege, at which the king was present, though the garrison consisted of only three hundred men.

The town is bounded on the north by meadows, through which glides the river Chier. These meadows are of great extent, and are surrounded with hills which reach the austrian territories at about two leagues distant.

This would have been a charming situation for M. de Bouille's camp. Here he would have trenched himself under the artillery of the fortress; while he could have easily maintained a correspondence with the austrians, and secured a safe passage to the french emigrants.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, JULY 10.

The following note from M. de Florida Blanca to the spanish ambassador at Paris, written in the name of his catholic majesty, was officially communicated to the assembly.

"The retreat of his most christian majesty from Paris, his intentions, his complaints, could not originate from any other cause, than the hopes of freeing himself and the royal family from the outrages of the people.

"It may easily be proved that the present assembly, and the municipality, had not the power to stop, or to punish them for endeavoring to repair to a place of security, where the monarch might form deliberations with the true and lawful representatives of the nation, acting in full freedom. Of this privilege, it is too evident, that his majesty has hitherto been deprived.

"On these accounts, his most catholic majesty as the firm ally of France, as a near relative and friend of his christian majesty, and as possessing a kingdom contiguous to his dominions, takes the deepest interest in the happiness and tranquility of the french nation. He is so far from wishing to disturb them, that he conjures and exhorts the french to reflect on the insults which their sovereign has experienced, and which were the causes of the steps which he found himself obliged to take. He warns them to respect the high dignity of his sacred person, and to maintain and defend the prerogatives of their sovereign and the immunities of the royal family.

"The french nation may rest assured, that as long as they fulfil these duties (and his majesty hopes they will always fulfill them) they will find the king always ready to manifest towards them, the same sentiments of friendship and regard which he has ever shown them; and which are much better suited with their situation than any other measures."

The assembly was resolved to observe the most profound silence, after the reading of these papers; and the only notice which they resolved to take of them was to order the military committee to take proper precautions that the frontiers may be put in a state of defence.

At length M. de St. Etienne observed, that as the intention of the spanish minister was, that these papers should be communicated to the assembly, it was highly proper to return an answer, and that this answer should be given in a solemn manner, as follows—"That as the french nation does not intend to meddle with the affairs of foreign powers, so foreign powers have no business to meddle with the affairs of the french nation."

This opinion was highly applauded and adopted.

July 14.

Report of the seven committees; and beginning of the debate on the fate of the king.

The debate began by M. Muguet, reading the report of the seven united committees, the diplomatic, military and constitutional committees; and those of revision, of criminal jurisprudence, of reports, and of inquiries.

The objects of this report, were, first, the fact, the circumstance, and mode of the escape, the persons concerned in it, and the motives; secondly, to state their opinion concerning the manner in which the assembly ought, according to the laws of the constitution, to conduct themselves towards the king; &, thirdly, how the several persons concerned in the escape of the king, ought to be treated.

With regard to the fact, the report contained but few material circumstances that were not known before: we shall, however, mention them.

It appears that on the 11th June, nine days before the escape, the queen went into the apartment of madame Dorocheruil, which joined that of M. Villequier, and signified that she wanted that apartment for one of her women. The king at the same time went into the apartment of M. Villiquier, and asked for the key of a door which communicated with madame Dorocheruil's apartments, as well as one of a little staircase by which M. Dorocheruil used to enter her apartments, and which gave an egress to the royal fugitives out of their own palace. On the night of the flight, the ceremony of the coucher for the royal infants, was ordered as usual. But at half past eleven the queen went to madame Brunier's room, and ordered her to dress the princess royal. The same order was given to the person who had the care of the dauphin: the two children and their governesses were then led to a carriage waiting for them in a court in the palace, called Le Cour des Princes, and which took them to the quay, where the king and queen, and madame Elizabeth had arrived before on foot; here the two parties took carriage, but did not begin to travel post till they arrived at Bondy. The report says nothing of those who furnished the carriages, nor of the manner of escape of monsieur, the king's brother.

Most of the circumstances that happened at Varennes, where the king was stopped, are well known. It is also known that M. Bouille, as soon as he heard of the king's arrest, prepared his regiment, the royal allemand, to support the king's progress by force.—But there is one material circumstance in the king's behaviour, that the public are not acquainted with.—While in the house of the procureur, at Varennes, he said to those about him who represented the necessity of his return to Paris, "I am your king, placed in the capital amidst bayonets and poinards, I fly to the provinces to seek that peace and tranquility which all of

to enjoy there. I cannot remain at Paris but at the risk of my life. I and my family shall die if we remain there."

He persisted long in the purpose of going to Montmedy, and desired that the national guards should conduct him there; but at length, finding he could not prevail, he sent orders to Bouille not to attempt any thing in his favor.

After the detail of facts (which lasted two hours) the report went to the examination of three great questions: whether the king could constitutionally be put to his trial? whether his flight be a crime against the constitution? and lastly, whether any accusation will stand against those who have been aiding and abetting in the flight?

In treating the two first of these points, the principles of the constitution are developed with clearness and precision; and as it is the interpretation of the most distinguished member of the legislature itself, it would be inexcuseable in us not to give our readers the principal arguments made use of.

When you met, said M. Muguet, to give a constitution to your country, you examined what form was best, and you determined that monarchy was best for the good of the people, and the prosperity of the state. It is for the nation and not for the king, that you have decreed a monarchical government and an hereditary throne. And you have established a government, the energy of which cannot suffer by the incapacity of a king. It is not for the monarch, nor by a political idolatry, that inviolability is bestowed upon him, but to arm him with necessary power. The functions of a king are inseperable from his person—he is not a citizen but he is a power by himself. If this power be not independent it will be destroyed by that on which it depends: for example, if it depends upon the legislative body, that body, by continually confining its actions will wholly usurp its right.

This inviolability of the person is moderated in its effects, by the responsibility of its agents. If the king personally acts, the law supposes that he has received advice, and it is against his counsellors, and not against the person of the king that accusation is directed. Without inviolability the king may be dragged before the tribunals for actions that are not criminal: by which proceedure truth would not be found, and the dignity of the executive power would continually be wounded.

The next question is, whether his escape is a crime against the state?

Your own decrees are to decide this question.

The third article of the decree of the 28th of March says, "The king ought to keep his residence within twenty leagues at fartherst of the national assembly."

The fourth article says, if the king shou'd go out of the kingdom, and if, after having been invited back by a proclamation of the legislative body, he should not return to France, he shall be esteemed to have abdicated the throne."

Now if the king had arrived at Montmedi and remained there, you ought to have represented to him that he was more than twenty leagues from the national assembly; and had he passed the frontiers, you would then have made the proclamation according to the fourth article. Doubtless you have foreseen and provided for all possible cases in which the crown may be forfeited, and new laws may be made, but they are not made.

Doubtless, the king ought not to arm the public opinion against the national assembly, and expose himself to beceme the instrument of the first factious man that should get possession of his person.

The king ought not to seperate himself from you. But the question is, has he infringed the constitution? has he committed a state crime?

With regard to the declaration the king left behind him, without examining whether it was legally addressed to you, or can formally become an object of your deliberation, let us consider it in substance. By the discussion the king makes in it of the constitution, does he renounce the authority which is given him in it? no. Besides, the constitution was not completed; those partial acceptations against which he protests, were not necessary to the *corps constituant* The assembly has never confounded these partial acts with the acceptation of the constitutional act--When it shall be presented to the king, then will be the time that the king is free to refuse the constitution; if he accepts it, he will be bound by it invariably.

Thus it appears, *That there is no crime committed against the constitution by the king; and if there was, still the king's inviolability would not permit him to be tried.*

After this analysis of the important point concerning the king's amenability before any tribunal, it is not at all interesting to dwell upon the proofs which the reporters brought, of the culpability of those who were aiding and abating to the king's escape.

The intention of raising a civil war was clearly proved and the report was terminated by proposing the following decree:

"The national assembly having heard the opinion of the military, diplomatic, &c. &c committees, by which it appear,, that Louis-Francois Armour Bouille had contrived a plot for overturning the constitution; that he had in consequence thereof endeavoured to form a party in the kingdom; that he had executed orders not *countersigned*; that he had solicited the neighbouring powers to take up arms against France, &c. &c.

"Resolved, That there is just cause for a criminal prosecution against the said Bouille, his aiders, abettors, &c.

[The assembly likewise impeached 18 others.]

"Such of the above persons as are, or may hereafter be arrested, are to be carried to the prisons of Orleans."

The persons in custody on account of the king's flight to continue under arrest, except the waiting women of the dauphin.

The assembly in closing the discussion put a negative upon all motions of adjournment.

M. Peythion then called their attention to the proposals of the committees. He recounted the execrable attempt of Louis XVI. in spite of his promises and oaths. He set forth the fatal consequences which might have resulted, and the danger to which the constitution was exposed by the perfidy of one individual He maintained that the inviolability of kings does not exempt them from responsibility to the nation over whom they are placed, when they are guilty of prevarications of such serious consequences, and he ended with concluding, that Louis XVI. should be judged, either by the national assembly, or by a particular convention.

The further discussion was deferred till the following day.

England.

LONDON, *June* 24. The charities of the late countess dowager of Huntingdon were so unbounded, that, though possessed of a very large fortune, and her domestic expenses never exceed 600l. a-year, she was always in arrears one quarter of her annual income.

The late countess of Huntingdon, in the winter of 1786, received a cover directed to her, inclosing two *masquerade tickets.* She paid no regard to the insult, but giving them to one of her *deacons*, bid him send them to some coffeehouse at the west end of the town, and get what money he could for them, and give it to any deserving object of distress he thought proper.—He accordingly disposed of them for a guinea, and with it, and some small addition to it, liberated a poor man from the Poultry Compter. Presence and tranquility of mind, benevolence, penetration, and accute observation, are said to have been the science of the countess of Huntingdon. She delighted in meditation, that spring of unceasing pleasures, and true school of wisdom. It is but justice to her memory to say, that she strictly adhered to the maxim of the primitive christians, viz. "that religion consisted not in *talking*, but in *doing* good things."

The late countess of Huntington, (of pious and benevolent memory) expended during her life above *one hundred thousand pounds*, in public and private acts of charity. She hath left, by will, *four thousand pounds*, to be disposed of in charitable gifts, at the discretion of the earl of Dartmouth, sir Richard Hill, the hon. Thomas Erskine, and her chaplin, mr. Hawes, and a great part of her ladyship's fortune for the support of the numerous chapels which she had established throughout Greatbritain.

In the history of mankind there are but very few instances to be found, where kings, unsolicited and unintimidated, have made a voluntary surrender of their power. There are many great sayings of great acts; but we read of none that deserves to be preferred in the judgment and estimation of mankind to the late conduct of the king of Poland. The form of the new constitution of Poland, is not merely sanctioned by the king; but dictated, framed, and fashioned in the exalted supperiority of his own mind, affords a new lesson to the world. It shews a king who knows and reverences his own station; not a king of robes and sceptres, not a king of diadems and prerogatives, but a king in mind, in principle, a king in wisdom and virtue.

That the people in this country should celebrate a revolution in France, is ridiculous to the highest degree. What have we to do with the constitution of another country? Our business is to look to our own, and watch all incendiaries who may attempt to inflame the minds of the people, and create another June 1780 in this metropolis.

Columbia.

Northcarolina.

NEWBERN, *August* 20. DIED] On Friday the 12th instant, col. GEORGE MITCHELL, of Onslow county. The particulars of the tragical manner in which this gentleman came to his untimely end, have been related to us in the following manner.

Col. Mitchell and Robert W. Snead, esq. were competitors for the honor of representing the county of Onslow, in the senate in this state—The exertions of the candidates and of their friends had been productive of much ill will and animosity, before the close of the poll, when mr. Snead was declared duly elected.

After the election was closed, mr. Snead was observed to call col Mitchell from amongst the people assembled at the court house, and to go with him in a thicket just by. Shortly after, the report of a pistol reached the ears of those who were at the court-house, attracted them to the spot from whence it issued; where in the presence of mr. Snead only, lay col. Mitchell a corpse. Two fresh wounds were discovered on him; one from a pistol shot, passing through from his shoulders out below his ribs; the other on the skull, apparently from a heavy blow with the butt of a pistol. Mr. Snead was thereupon apprehended, but has since been admitted to bail,

Col. Mitchell bore an unblemished character—was very active during the war, and had for many years the honor of representing his county in the general assembly. He has left a widow and eight children.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 7. Emigrations from England to France, as from tyranny to freedom, would be a novelty in the history of the world—and yet, strange as it may appear, the idea is contemplated by some persons in England, as an event not the most distant or improbable. One good turn deserves another; it is about a century only, since Greatbritain was the asylum of thousands of frenchmen, who fled from the despotism of Louis le grand. At present the emigrations from France are a new thing under the sun, they consist of refugees from a country, now said to be the most free of any in Europe.

MANUFACTURES.

"In every country where perfect freedom is allowed to individuals to follow what business they please, every inequality between the employer and employed, will eventually find its natural level, without the regulating efforts of any man, or any civil authority.'—This remark peculiarly applies to manufactures in this country—It has been insinuated that the establishment of manufactures will tend to make menials of our citizens, while they are immured in the factories constructed for carrying on the works.—But let it be remembered, that we are all under the protection of just and equal laws, that every man is free to choose what occupation he pleases, and that our boundless western territories will forever afford a retreat from domestic imposition, as they now do from foreign tyranny.

It is highly probable that much higher wages can be afforded to manufacturers and artists, than are usually paid to those descriptions of persons in Europe, particularly in Greatbritain—for it is very evident that while the great body of manufacturers continue poor and dependent, the proprietors amass immense fortunes.

The establishment of manufactures in this country has long been a very desirable event—This will afford a new source of employment for the poor, which will be constantly increasing; it will open a new demand for the production of agriculture, and encrease the consumption of our raw materials, which are now exported, and sold to foreigners almost upon their own terms.—It will enlarge the consumption of provisions in proportion to the number of hands which might otherwise be employed in agriculture, and thus furnish a steady market for the surplus of our fields, when disappointed by the flourishing crops, or the caprice of european countries.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 14. By an arrival at Newyork, english papers are received to the 20th of July. They inform that all negociations for peace between Austria, Russia and the Porte, were broken off.—That the Russian army had crossed the Danube under general Kutusow, attacked and defeated a body of 25,000 Turks—That the exchange between London and Paris is at 27 per cent.—That the French refugees appeared to be elated with the present posture of affairs in France.—That the anniversary of the French revolution was celebrated by the revolution society at the Crown and Anchor. Lord Stanhope declining the chair, it was filled by mr. Rous. A mob assembled, insisting on the liberation of lord George Gordon to join in the celebration, but on the appearance of the military they dispersed.——A report, which was credited, was in circulation, that a great riot had taken place in Dublin on the 14th of July—and that nearly the whole of one street was burnt.——That a number of persons having assembled at Birmingham to celebrate the above anniversary, the mob had assembled before the Hotel where the meeting was held, and being exasperated by accounts of the company's proceedings, that they had drank, *destruction to the present goverment--and the king's head in a charger, &c.* broke into the house, destroyed the windows, glasses, &c. pelted the individuals and obliged them to seek safety in flight. This was succeeded by a dreadful riot, in which the houses of dr. Priestly, mr. John Ryland, John Taylor, esq mr. Hutton, mr. George Humphreys, William Russell, esq. Mosley Hall, and mr. Hawks, some dissenting meeting houses, and several houses of dissenters were destroyed by fire. This riot continued from the 14th to the 17th July—& was if possible more alarming than that experienced in London in 1780. Great numbers of the roiters lost their lives by being in the cellars of houses the walls of which fell in upon them. Dr. Priestly narrowly escaped with his life. By the intervention of the military

tranquility was restored, but not until many lives were lost on both sides. [Further particulars of this distressing event shall appear in our next.]

Newyork.

ALBANY, *September* 15. Yesterday the solemn rite of confirmation was administered by the right reverend Bishop Provoost, in St. Peter's church, in this city; when upwards of 140 persons were confirmed, and *thus* made public profession to be for the *LORD* and not for any other.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Samuel Miller, (a young man belonging to Lenox, in the state of Massachusetts) was unfortunately drowned in crossing the north river, at Renselaer's ferry, below this city. His body was yesterday morning taken up, and put into a carriage: and by a relation, who was present when the melancholy accident happened, carried back to his parents at Lenox; whose feelings can be conceived much easier than described, when they are presented with the sad remains of a departed child, who but a day or two before left them in a bloom of youth, & the full enjoyment of health, that invaluable blessing—The exhortation is, BE YE THEREFORE READY.

September 19. The London papers tell us, the abbe de Syeyes has declared to the national assembly of France, in the most positive manner, that he is for a *limited monarchy*, being fully convinced that such a system of government is the most favourable to liberty.

The same papers say that the democrats of France have been exceedingly alarmed by a protest signed by two hundred and ninety deputies of the assembly on the decrees which suspend the exercise of the royal authority, and which infringe the inviolability of the sacred person of the king.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, *Sept.* 26.

The present state of european politics is perhaps as great an intricacy, as ever existed in the system of nations in Europe. The french, intent on the business of establishing their constitution, with equal calmness and vigilance guard their invaluable rights: while the emperor of Germany and the spanish monarch look on with earnest eyes, and wish to strike but dare not. The war between Russia and the Turks operates favorably for the demolition of despotism, by engaging the attention of those who may be disposed to disturb the plans of the national assembly: the disturbances in England seem calculated rather to encrease than subside, and the spirit of liberty which at present pervades the world, may diffuse its inspiration universally thro' the british empire, and dispel the clouds of despotism.

We hear from Tinmouth, that on the 14th instant a son of mr. Elisha Hamilton, of that town, a lad of about eight years of age, fell on the water wheel of a grist mill, was carried under it through the trough, and escaped with a slight hurt. The circumstances of this accident appear incredible to those acquainted with the construction of the wheel; the buckets of it are but about three inches deep, and run within less than an inch of the bottom. The whole space therefore that the child could occupy, was not more than four inches in depth.

The return of the marshal's assistant for the county of Bennington, states, that there are in the county 2503 white males over sixteen years of age, and 2617 under that age. 5559 white females. 17 black males over and 4 under sixteen. 15 black females. Total of inhabitants, 12,254. To the honor of humanity NO SLAVES.

On counting the votes for a federal representative for the western district of Vermont, it appeared, that the whole number of votes given in amounted to 3785, of which 2588 were for Israel Smith, 1112 for Matthew Lyon, and 85 for Isaac Tichenor. Majority in favor of mr. Smith 1391. Sometime previous to the election mr. Tichenor published his wish of not being considered a candidate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bridport, to the editor, dated August 25.

"*On Tuesday evening last, mr. David Corey, of this town, being hunting, wounded a bear, after which he lost the flint to his gun, which prevented him from firing again; some other gentlemen coming into the field, one of whom had an axe in his hand, it was proposed to kill the bear with clubs; a club being cut, a mr. Ward took it and approached the bear; the bear immediately disarmed him, and fell to scratching and biting him in the most furious manner; the other man coming up killed the bear with his axe, and relieved mr. Ward, who, tho' shockingly torn, is in a fair way to recover.*"

MARRIED] Capt. Eleazer Hawks to mrs. Anna Aylesworth —Mr. Asel Church to miss Huldah Webster.

DIED] In Addison, by an act of lunacy, mr. Simon Smith, aged fifty years: He has left a widow and ten children to bewail his untimely fate. The body of mr. Smith was found about half a mile from his house, hanging by the neck, with the face within about ten inches of the ground. A jury of inquest brought in their verdict insane. Mr. Smith had been for some months evidently on the decline, which peculiarly affected his mental powers. While the friends of humanity drop a tear to his memory, let all learn their dependence on deity; and while charity extends her veil over the melancholy scene, call to mind his virtues, and imitate his many laudable acts

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ALEXANDER TACKLES,
Postrider from Bennington to Rupert,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his customers, that he has completed six months service since his first engagement; and being called on by the printer for payment, must request all who decline employing him longer, to lodge their pay immediately, according to contract, with one of the following gentlemen, viz. mr. Huntington, merchant, Shaftsbury; landlord Merwin, Arlington; Brownson and Seamen or mr. S. Lewis, Sunderland; Caldwell and Myndersse, merchants, Manchester, or landlord Farwell, of Dorset. Those who continue to employ him will much oblige him by furnishing him with a little present pay, if convenient, as his finances are low, and the necessity of keeping his credit good at the office indispensible.

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

The sale of LOTS in the federal city will commence on Monday, the 17th day of October next.

THE commissioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings, to any desirable extent—with a view to draw the fund into action, so as to facilitate the work, instead of a deposit of eight per cent, will require one-fourth part of the purchase-money to be paid down, the residue to be on bond, with security, payable with interest in three equal yearly payments.—The manner of improvement will be published at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STUART,
DANIEL CARROLL } commissioners.

[☞ *The printers throughout the united states are requested to insert the above in their papers.*] 8to

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THE subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of John Cobin, late of Sunderland, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, on the second Mondays of November and December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Lemuel Bradley, in Sunderland. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

AMOS CHIPMAN,
LEMUEL BRADLEY,

September 7, 1791. 8to

STRAYED from the subscriber sometime about the last of May or first of June last, a light red roan mare, three years old last spring, white face and I think three white feet, never had been docked, nor made handy for any use, natural trotter, head and ears something large, of a lowish size, her body pretty well for length: she is naturally skittish to handle. Whoever will take up said mare, and notify the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSEPH WILLOUGHBY.

Monkton, September 3, 1791. 8to

RAN away from the subscriber the fourth of the present month, an indented apprentice boy named Alpheus Cross, about 16 years of age, about five feet seven inches high, had on a grey outside coat fustian jacket and overhalls, and felt hat. Whoever will return said boy to his master shall receive six pence reward, and no charges paid.

SILAS WALBRIDGE.

Bennington, September 14, 1791. 8to

THE subscribers being appointed, by the honorable judge of probate, for the district of Addison, commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of Isaac Kellogg, late of Weybridge, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—that we shall attend on the business of said appointment, on the first Mondays of November, December, and January next, from nine o'clock a. m. to four o'clock p. m. on each of said days, at the house of the widow Adah Kellogg, in said Weybridge. No accounts will be allowed unless well attested—nor after the 18th. of January next.

DANIEL JAMES.
JOSEPH GILBERT,
JOHN JACKSON,

Weybridge, September 13, 1791. 8 o

AT a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Fairfax, lying in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, holden at the house of Thomas Russell, in said Fairfax, on the first monday in August, 1791; voted to raise a tax of one pound five shillings, lawful money on each proprietors right, public rights excepted, to defray the expense of laying out the second and third divisions, in said township, and other incidental charges. This is therefore to notify said proprietors, to pay said tax immediately, to me the subscriber, living in said Fairfax, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs.

JOSEPH BEEMAN, jun. collector.

Fairfax, August 18, 1791. 8.o

CALL AND SEE, IF
STRONG AND PORTER,
DO NOT SELL ALL KINDS OF
EUROPEAN AND INDIA GOODS,
AS CHEAP AS AT ANY RETAIL STORE WHERESOEVER—
Of which they have just received a very general assortment, at their store opposite the Printing-office, BENNINGTON.
—CONSISTING OF—

WHITE, drab, scarlet, London brown, lead coloured, superfine, and coarse broad cloths.
Bottle green, buff, white, & lead coloured casimers.
Elastic, and forest cloths.
Twilled and plain coatings.
Baizes and flannels.
Rose blankets.
Twilled and plain velvets.
Thicksets. Bed ticking.
Fustians and jeans.
Cotton denims. Buckram.
Swandown, casimer, velvet, toilenett, and muslinet vest patterns.
Nankeens. Irish linens.
Cambric. Silk shag.
Oil cloths. Carpeting.
Random cotton hose.
Plated and worsted do.
Lady's white cotton do.
Habit and kid gloves.
Men's beaver and Woodstock do.
Lady's silk & worsted mitts.
Chintzes and callicoes.
Furniture do.
Common and long shawls.
Striped, checked, and plain muslins and muslinetts.
Book muslin.
Do. handkerchiefs.
Flowered & plain lawn do.
Spotted and plain lenau.
Scotchnett, mailnett, and millinett.
Black and white gauzes.
Mersailles quilting.
Camblet and Wildboro.
Sattinetts, and lastings.
Florentine, calimanco, moreens, durants, tammies, shalloon, and crape.
Quality and shoebinding.
Scarlet gimp. Black satin.
India sattin. Lutestring.
Black, green, and scarlet persian.
Black mode and tiffany.
Green, pink, white, and blue sarcenet.
Bandana, Romall, Barcelona, and cotton and linen handkerchiefs.
Beaver and felt hats.
A beautiful assortment of broad and narrow ribbons and tastes.
Ribbon and cap wire.
Broad and narrow velvet ribbons.
Black and white laces and edgings.
Leghorn and willow hats.
Apron and cap tapes.
Sewing silk and twist.
White and coloured thread.
Lady's fans.
Coat and vest buttons.
Imperial do.
Button moulds.
Shoe and knee buckles.
Shoe and knee chapes.
Tea trays and waiters.
Snuffers' trays.
Bread baskets.
Static glasses.
Slates and pencils.
Tooth, buckle, shoe, hat, clothe, horse, and floor brushes.
Ivory and horn combs.
Horse whips.

Brass and iron wire.
Coffee mills, Crucibles.
Snuffers. Wool cards.
Chimney hooks, shovels, tongs, and andirons.
Bedcords. Bellows.
Knives and forks.
Carving do.
Penknives and cutteaux.
Razors, razor straps, and shaving boxes.
Stock, chest, desk, cupboard, and padlocks.
Iron bolts. Sleeve links.
Brass and iron candlesticks.
Brass knobs. Box rules.
Tea-table locks.
Brass door trimmings.
Taylor's, & common shears and scissors.
Tap borers. Sad irons.
Brass cocks and hooks.
Desk and table hinges.
H and HL hinges.
Spectacles. Sugar tongs.
Plated and steel spurs.
Large and small pins and needles.
Snuff and tobacco boxes.
Sawmill, handsaw, rattail, and polishing files.
Pocket compasses.
Frying and warming pans.
Iron shovels, spades and trowels.
Hatpins, beads, & gilt rings.
Marking irons.
Desk trimmings.
Iron screws. Hair clasps.
Clothier's jacks.
Iron and steel.
Brass kettles.
9 by 7 and 8 by 6 window glass.
Shoe knives, pincers and nippers.
Awls, awl hafts and tacks.
Snaffle and curb bits.
Men's and women's stirrup irons.
Girt & surcingle webbing.
Joiner's chissels.
Hammers, gimblets, plane irons, and compasses.
Hand, tenant, and dovetail saws.
Screw augurs.
Pewter teapots.
Platters, plates, basons, & porringers.
Quart and pint mugs.
Table and tea spoons.
China, crockery, glass, and stone ware.
Linseed oil, white lead, red lead, spanish white, spanish brown, and putty.
Rum, brandy, geneva, wine and molasses.
Loaf and brown sugar.
Pepper and spice.
Hyson, souchong, and bohea teas.
Coffee, chocolate, & rice.
Indigo, copperas, allum, & dye woods.
Powder, shot, & bar lead.
Inkpowder, dutch quills, writing paper, sealing wax wafers, and inkstands.
Spelling books & primmers.
Blackball and pomatum.
A general assortment of hollow ware, and a thousand other articles.

Please to ask for what you want, and we flatter ourselves that the prices will induce you to purchase. We wish to sell for ready pay only, and would be in payment clean cotton and linen rags, old pewter and brass, wheat, rye, flaxseed, mustard seed, butter, and almost all kinds of country produce.

☞ *Part CASH given for WHEAT.*

N. B. We would thank those whose accounts are become due, *NOT TO FORGET THEM.*

BENNINGTON, *September* 26, 1791. 8ts

[illegible] Chronicle.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Mr. HASWELL,

AMONGST electioneering for *Smith* and for *Lyon*,
An epigram writer compares *law* to *iron*—
Exhibits an idea that's perfectly just,
And according to that let the *forge* work it first;
Then let the *Smith* have it—manufactur'd thus far,
Who displays best his talents at work at the *bar*.
Let those think of this, who would boast of their hammer;
In law we'll arranged, *strength* must rank before *grammar*.

WHEREAS *application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the propritors of the township of Hubbardton, in the county of Rutland, and state of Vermont, to notify and warn a meeting of said proprietors —These are therefore to notify and warn said proprietors, to meet at the dwellinghouse of mr. John Bowman, innholder, in Clarendon, on the second Thursday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk and other officers that may be necessary in said propriety. 3 To see whether the proprietors will ratify the former proceedings of said proprietors, or such a part of them as they may see necessary, or set them aside. 4, To see whether they will divide the whole or any part of the land in said town, into divisions, and make surveys accordingly. 5. To see whether the proprietors will agree to preambulate the town lines And when met, to act or vote upon any matter or thing which may be judged for the good of the propriety. 6th, To see if the proprietors will agree to raise a tax to defrey necessary expenses.*

ELIHU SMITH, justice of peace.

Clarendon, August 22, 1791. 7—9

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session in October 1789, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in the township of Georgia, in the county of Chittenden, public rights excepted, for the purpose of making and repairing roads in said town, which labor has been done and the accounts of the committee allowed, by the county courts of said county of Chittenden. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and landowners of said town, that there will be sold at public vendue, at the house of col. Benjamin Holmes, in said town, on the fifteenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a necessary proportion of each delinquent's share of land, as will pay said tax and legal cost, unless prevented by previous payment to the subscriber.*

FRANCIS DAVIS, collector.

Georgia, August 30, 1791. 7W9

THE *subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Benjamin Scranton, late of Sunderland, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Mondays of November and December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Lemuel Bradley, in Sunderland. No account will be allowed unless properly attested.*

GIDEON BROWNSON,
SAMUEL BARTLET.

Sept. 7th, 1791.

STRAYED *from the subscriber some time toward the latter end of July last, or the beginning of August, three colts, viz. one two year old mare colt, bright bay, not large of her age, had a bell on when she went away, one yearling horse colt, black or dark roan, rather large of his age, and one yearling mare, a red roan, about midling for size. Any person that will take up said colts and return them, or give information to the subscriber where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by me*

DAVID HAYNES.

Bennington, Sept. 12, 1791. 7·9

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Samuel Caswell, of Ballstown, on the night of the 11th inst. a bright bay horse, mixed in with white hair, ring-boned on both hind feet, branded on the near thigh with the letter H or K, thus [illegible]; said horse is 7 or 8 years old—natural trotter. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and return them to the said Samuel Caswell, or to capt. Samuel Dimmock, in Pownal, in Vermont, or to the subscriber in Springfield, in the county of Otsego, or secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive a handsome reward, and reasonable charges—by

DAVID CASWELL.

Dated at Ballstown, the 12th of September 1791. 7°9

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable farm situate in the town of PAWLET, in the county of RUTLAND, state of VERMONT, now in the possession of ELKANAH COBB, adjoining the farm of Jonathan Willard, containing one hundred and thirty six acres of fine [illegible] arable and meadow land, the greater part of which is at present highly cultivated. There are on the premises, a good dwelling house, barn, store, [illegible]house, and an oil mill. The dwellinghouse and store stand at the junction of two public roads, one of which is the main road to the lakes. The place is exceedingly well calculated, from the richness of the soil and its public situation, in a flourishing part of the state for a farmer or merchant.

Any persons inclined to purchase on application to the subscribers, residing in the city of Albany, and state of Newyork, will be made acquainted with the terms of sale, and receive from them an indisputable title. Possession of the farm will be delivered to the purchaser, on the first of April next.

ROBERT HENRY, jun.
ROBERT R. HENRY.

Albany, *September* 1, 1791. 16·3m.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and land holders of the town of Chittenden, county of Rutland, state of Vermont, that their lands are taxed fivepence on the pound, on the list of 1790, with the following sums affixed to my ratebill.*

The following proprietors are taxed 1/2 each.

Gershom Beach	*Benjamin Averist*
Thomas Spring	*John Fasset, jun.*
Nathaniel Chipman	*Israel Elsworth*
Silas Whitney	*Moses Robinson*
Darius Chipman	*Benedict Alford*
Samuel Beach	*Lebeus Johnson*
Eleazer Davis	*Hezekiah Gould*
Ebenezer Pitcher	*Noah Merwin*
Henry Lake	*Jabesh Edgerton*
George Lake	*James Murdock*
Silas Page	*John Page*
Zadok Averist	*Nathaniel Cutter*
James Everts	*John Cutter*
David Lee, jun.	*Jesse Burke*
Reuben Cowley	*Elihu Smith*
Robert Graham	*David Smith*
Sarah Stiles	*Gershom Beach 2nd.*
James Carpenter	

The following are delinquent 3/1 1-2 each.

Thomas Chittenden half the first div. and the 2d division.

Nathan Richardson, do. *Asabel Humphries, do.*

The following delinquent 2/1 each.

Ezra Root, 2d division	*Nathaniel Ladd*
Samuel Lilly, jun. do.	*Daniel Foot*
Timothy Chittenden, do.	*and John Dagget, do.*
Elisha Adams, do.	*Adonijah Montague, 1st div.*

The following are delinquent 1/0 1-2 each.

Thomas Rowley and Dan Brand jun. 2nd division.

Unless said taxes are paid, on or before the fourth Monday of October next, so much of their land will be sold, at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in said Chittenden, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with costs.

THOMAS KEELER, collector.

Chittenden, June 10, 1791. 6B8

E L I A S W I L D E R,
H A T T E R,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has set up and carries on the HATTING BUSINESS, at Middlebury-falls, in all its branches, with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

A JOURNEYMAN, that is a workman, will find constant employ, good wages, and good pay.

Middlebury, July 28, 1791. 2tf

FAIRHAVEN BUTTON MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM AND BENJAMIN BUEL,

REQUEST *the countenance and patronage of the public in general, and of the merchants of Vermont in particular, in business, their father (among other matters) has been to Europe to obtain a knowledge of, namely, that of making the fashionable metal coat and vest buttons, of all kinds. They can assure all that incline to become their customers, that if stock is to be had, they will be able to afford them buttons, of any pattern they wish for, on easier terms than they can be purchased in Newyork, by the same quantity.*

They have set up the business next house to 'Squire Safford's tavern, in Fairhaven, where if the merchants will send their OLD PEWTER, COPPER *and* BRASS, *they shall receive such buttons as they wish for, and as many, if not more, than their materials would purchase in Newyork. As their greatest apprehension is the want of stock, they earnestly hope the patriotism, as well as the interest of the merchants, will induce them to do all in their power with regard to the collection of old pewter, copper and brass, and that they will take the cheapest and most direct method to convey it to them, for which they will pay no doubt to the satisfaction of the persons taking that trouble: and where any person is inclined to furnish them with considerable stock, they will let them have a larger quantity of buttons than it pays for—taking the remainder in merchant's goods or produce.*

The GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND WATCH-MAKING *business, is carried on by* W'M BUEL, *at the same place, as usual.*

Fairhaven, August 8, 1791. 2tf.

ANDREW CATHCART & Co.

Have opened a large and very general assortment of

D R Y G O O D S,
A N D
G R O C E R I E S,

At DOUGLAS's tavern, in LANSINGBURG.

AS they have imported their goods directly from London, they are enabled and determined to supply country traders and others very cheap for cash or wheat:

They have also a very general assortment of IRON MONGERY and CUTLERY, also WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 7 by 9 and 6 by 8. Also, POT ASH KETTLES of a very large size, of BOG ORE, cast bottom downwards.

LIKEWISE,
JAMAICA SPIRITS and RUM,
BRANDY and GIN,
TEAS of all kinds, and SUGARS,
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE,
A large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,
BROAD CLOTHS from 6 to 36s.
With almost every other article in general use in the country.

Lansingburgh, *August* 25, 1791. 6tf.

THIS is to notify the nonresident proprietors and landowners of the town of Charlotte, in the county of Chittenden and state of Vermont, that so much of their lands as is necessary to raise their proportion of the five penny state tax, granted by the hon. general assembly in October 1789 and 1790, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in said Charlotte, on the 20th of October next, at nine o'clock in the morning, if settlement be not previously made.

Delinquents in the tax of 1789.

Dan Wing	5s	2d	John Hoag Merch-	o	d
John Lawrence	7	3	ant,	5	2
John Burling	5	2	John Cromwell	5	2
Walter Franklin	4	2	Nehemiah Merrit	2	1
Thomas Franklin, jr	3	1	Isaac Corsa	3	1
David Ferris	7	3	Daniel Chace	1	8
Thomas Darling	3	1	Elijah Doty	7	3
Theod. Atkinson,			Peter Palmer	7	3
esq.	3	1	Nathaniel Patten	7	3
Mark H. Went-			Patridge Thatcher	3	1
worth, esq.	6	9	Joseph Ferris	3	1
John Temple, esq.	5	2	John Hitchcock	5	2
John Nelson, esq.	5	2	Benning Went-		
Benjamin Ferris,	1	1	worth, esq.	10	5
Jonathan Aikin	5	2	John Field	6	8
Josiah Aikin	5	2	Samuel Field	2	1
			David Perrigo	2	1

Delinquents in the tax of 1790.

William Field	5	2	Anthony Trip	3	1
John Lawrence	5	10	Elias Palmer	5	2
John Burling	5	2	Daniel Merri-	3	1
John Franklin	1	9	Daniel Wing	4	3
Walter Franklin	7	3	Samuel Coe	5	2
Samuel Franklin	7	3	John Hoag Mer-		
Tho. Franklin, jun.	5	2	chant,	4	8
Robert Caswell,	7	3	John Cromwell	2	1
David Ferriss	4	2	John Hoag 2d,	4	2
Thomas Darling	3	1	John Wing	1	6
Theodore Atkin-			Nehemiah Merrit	3	3
son, esq.	1	8	Isaac Corsa	3	1
Mark H. Went-			Daniel Chase	1	7
worth, esq.	1	7	Elijah Doty	7	3
John Temple, esq.	4	4	Peter Palmer	7	3
John Nelson, esq.	5	5	Josiah Bull	5	2
George Frost, esq.	3	1	John Brownson	2	4
William Forrester,	3	1	Stewart Southgate	5	2
Daniel Davis	3	2	Nathaniel Patten	7	5
Benjamin Ferris	1	1	Elijah West	3	1
Jonathan Akin	3	1	Partridge Thatcher	3	9
Benjamin Ferris, ju.	6	2	Benning Went-		
Josiah Akin	4	1	worth, esq.	10	5
Abraham Thomas	7	3	James Franklin	7	8

CHARLES GRANT, constable.

Charlotte, August 12, 1791. 6—8

THE proprietors and landowners of Wolcot, in the county of Chittenden and state of Vermont, who have not paid the 2d. tax, assessed on each acre, by the legislature, at their session in October 1789, for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town, are hereby directed to pay said tax forthwith to the subscriber, or so much of said land on each delinquent's right, will be sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Samuel Lane, esq; in Burlington, in the county of Chittenden, on the 13th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and all legal cost. The original grantees of the rights unpaid are as follows.

Benjamin S[illegible]ley,	Judah Burton
Aaron Comstock,	William Dean
John Penear	David Crockerdon
Samuel Lane	Gad Austin
James Waters	Silas Morgan
Abraham Stephens	Elisha Tyler
Seth Austin	Enoch Shephard
Joel Baldwin	Samuel Shed,
Silas Pettibone	David Pickley

LEVI TAYLOR, collector.

Wolcot, August 16, 1791. 6B8